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•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Big Auto Changes Expected By Automotive Engineers; Thought Due in Three Years

Rear-Engined Cars Are Looked For, and Unit Frame and Body

May Reduce Power

Air Conditioning and Eliminating of Noises Due With Better Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—On the basis of the present trend in motorcars, members of the Society of Automotive Engineers are peering ahead at the car that Americans will be driving within two or three years.

Motordom is on the threshhold of a new movement since there have been more style and mechanical changes in the last three years than all the previous 30, Austin M. Wolf, New York consultant who compiles an annual summary of current motorcar change and improvements, believes.

Luggage compartments will be inside the new models and the built-in trunk bodies will disappear. The luggage space will be in the space ahead of the windshield in models with the engines at the rear.

Frame and Body in One

The welded unit frame and body will supersede the backbone frame of today. Evolving is a car in which the entire structure, including the panels, will consist of load-carrying members. With the body extending to the extreme front, and covering most of the wheels, the conglomerate fronts of today will vanish.

Power in the engines will not change greatly, and in some cases will be less. There probably will be superior car performance through a decrease in the car's weight and refinements in the motors. The Diesel engine may be in trucks, but probably not in passenger cars, even though more flexible transmissions may make it more fit for the purpose.

Air-Conditioned Cars

Cars probably will be air-conditioned. This will permit the sealing of windows, sleek interiors with the elimination of projecting interior handles and knobs. Buttons will be used for opening doors instead of today's handles. Radiator ornaments are going to disappear. Inside there will be individual seats not only adjustable but movable like chairs.

Rear-engined models may have dual rear wheels to take some of the strain off of tires. Independent suspension will be applied on all four wheels. Following the trend which removed the handbrake to the instrument board the gear shift lever probably will take its place on the same board and thus provide clearer and greater floor space and also greater safety not only within the car but without.

Leafy-Laned Highways

In a few years engineers envision American motorists traveling on super-highways with the opposing traffic lane screened off by trees and shrubbery. Not only will it provide more beautiful highways, but the screen of foliage will provide a shield for headlights on the cars traveling in opposite directions.

Engineers of the Stout Motor Car Company pointed to another safety factor which may enter in with the rear-engined automobile road. The motorist is sitting farther forward. The road whirls under him. He becomes more aware of the speed at which he travels and also —more cautious.

For Continual Service

O. T. Kreusser, director of the Museum of Science and Industry, sees the time not far off when the automobile industry will accept the responsibility for continual satisfactory service in the customer's hands —not for any 90-day warranty period but for a year or more.

"This can be accomplished by a provision for regular inspection," he said. "Adjustments, repairs and replacements would be made on a flat rate annual charge or even as a part of the purchase price. This would provide a more mutually satisfactory basis for both user and producer to insure a properly operating vehicle at all times.

"Today many customers feel that a trip to the service station costs more than any improved functioning justifies.

Halting Petty Annoyances

"Incidentally, this practice would do much to eliminate for all time the petty annoyances of rattles, lubrication attention and the other things that never seem consistent or that seldom get corrected. It would permit the industry to foster and guide in a constructive way mechanical inspection of cars on the road for greater safety. The program would have to be followed with sound engineering principles.

"From the satisfied users standpoint we would do well to supplement the pride of ownership with the satisfaction of service effectively rendered.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1936

News of Art, Music and the Theater	4
Aviation Column	5
Financial Pages	6 and 7
The Home Forum	8
Spiritual Ideas Versus Mortal Beliefs [With French Translation]	
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Boston and New England News	9 and 11
Sports Page	10
Radio Timetable	11
Education Page	12
Arts and Theater Reviews	13
Daily Features	15
Editorials	16

Motorists Told How To Save Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Feb. 4

TO 26,150,000 automobile drivers in the United States who use 17,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline annually:

"If you follow nine simple driving rules you can save yourselves $180,000,000 in 1936 in gas and oil bills alone." This is an amplification of the recent report on costly driving practices by B. H. Anibal, vice president, and chief engineer of the Pontiac Motor Company.

1. Don't tramp on the accelerator.
2. Don't start unnecessarily often.
3. Don't drive with the choke on.
4. Don't drive too long in second gear.
5. Don't accelerate on hills; go up at a uniform speed.
6. Don't drive fast against the wind.
7. Don't race the motor.
8. Don't practice sustained high-speed driving.
9. Don't drive too fast on slippery roads.

Mine Union Tosses Solidarity Issue Back to A. F. of L.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — The United Mine Workers of America turned to their own domestic affairs today, apparently oblivious of the bombshell they left yesterday in the lap of the American Federation of Labor and the potential disruption which it threatens in the future of organized labor in the United States.

In effect they have passed back to the federation the subject of future labor solidarity. As for themselves they have made it abundantly clear that their union, said to be the strongest single labor union in the world, is irrevocably committed to two innovations in American trade union history—(1) active intervention in politics, and (2) the industrial type of union as opposed to old established craft union.

Federations Policy

The federation has, from its very beginning, consistently practiced a "balance of power" policy in politics, throwing its weight wherever there was most reward to be gained thereby. Now the mine workers have formally committed themselves as a union to President Roosevelt's re-election.

Far more important to labor's future is the division over industrial unionism. Within the federation there is a determined insistence that the mine workers, themselves an industrial union membership in which is open to any mine workers of whatever character, be subdivided and its members parceled out among the various craft unions. For example, electricians working in the mines would be transferred to a regular electricians craft union while carpenters would similarly go to the old carpenters union.

Oppose Diversion Plan

The mine workers have declared with almost complete unanimity they will not submit to any such subdivision, and have in effect informed the federation that it can either keep them as they are, or see their 500,000 members withdraw from the federation and take with it both the influence which their numbers give to the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Wilson Ruled No Strings On Allied Loans

Refused to Disavow U. S. Interest in Objectives of Belligerents

Nye Inquiry Resumes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—President Wilson, through his Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, rejected a proposal by William Gibbs McAdoo, wartime Secretary of the Treasury, that a clause be written into all American loans to the allies disavowing any "national objectives" other than those sponsored by the United States Government.

This hitherto unrevealed chapter in wartime history was the high light of the Nye committee hearings today which resumed taking testimony from the Morgan partners with $7000 additional funds granted by the Senate.

Albert Rathbone, financial adviser to President Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference and vice-president of the Central Hanover Bank, N. Y., and Russell Leffingwell, Morgan partner, who were formerly in the Treasury during the war, were the chief witnesses, sitting beside J. Pierpont Morgan and his array of associates.

Wanted Position Defined

The documents introduced in the record showed that on July 17, 1917, just after the $3,000,000,000 Liberty Loan which supplied credit for the allies, Mr. McAdoo wrote a memo for President Wilson, proposing that a clause of disavowal be written into all financial loans to the allies. This clause would, in effect, have disassociated the United States from any territorial ambitions of the allies, and required that the dollar loans would have been applied only to objectives favored by the United States.

The McAdoo proposal was rejected and Mr. Lansing in a memo of Aug. 20, 1917, wrote that he considered the idea "a grave mistake."

As Mr. McAdoo drafted his original clause it would have carried the proviso for each allies power "that the rendering of financial assistance to your government under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 24, 1917 (Liberty Loan Act) should not be construed as an approval or disapproval by the United States Government of any particular national objectives which your Government may have now in view, or which in the future may be claimed by it as having been gained by successful military operations."

Cited as Ad to Peace

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the committee, and Stephen Raushenbush, committee counsel, cited the proposed clause as an example of how forethought in granting credits might have helped in "winning the peace" as well as "winning the war." They precipitated a sharp discussion with the phalanx of Morgan partners on the question of future neutrality legislation.

It was on Aug. 20, 1917, that Mr. Lansing finally disapproved the McAdoo proposal, after it had been rejected earlier by Frank L. Polk, his adviser. Warning that he felt it would be "a grave mistake," Mr. Lansing continued in a remarkable letter:

"It seems to me," he wrote, "that it is much wiser to avoid statements of this sort, which might be misconstrued . . . but even if it should be considered out of abundant caution to make our position plain, I think that it would be unwise to do

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Forces Rally to Protect Wild Life

United Front Planned in Fight for Conservation in America

World Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — Formation of a federation to work for larger congressional appropriations for conservation was discussed here today by the North American Wild Life Conference, called by President Roosevelt.

The federation of all groups striving to protect forests, birds and game was proposed at the opening session by Jay N. Darling, well-known cartoonist and recently retired chief of the biological survey, to more than 1500 conservationists gathered for a five-day meeting. The present forces of wild-life conservation in the United States are as "helpless and ineffective as the Ethiopian Army with its thousand tribal units," Mr. Darling held.

Opened by Wallace

The conference was opened yesterday afternoon with a message from President Roosevelt, read by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, expressing the view that "there has been a lack of full and complete public realization of our wild-life plight, of the urgency of it, and the many social and economic values that wild life has to our people.

"Our present wild-life situation is more than a local one," the President wrote. "It is national and international."

This latter statement was backed up by the presence of representatives of the Canadian and Mexican Governments at the conference. Juan Zinser of Mexico City described the recent organization of a government department in his country to meet the Mexican wild-life crisis," and Hoyes Lloyd of Ottawa, Canada, described the migratory bird treaty between the United States and Canada as a "birds' Magna Charta."

By a Staff Artist — Jay N. "Ding" Darling — Seeks to Unite Friends of United States Wild Life

In the lobby of the fashionable Mayflower Hotel here live fish are swimming in glass cases before an admiring public and real quail are feeding from a model feeding ground. The fragrance of the forests comes from the pine needles brought in to give realism to the exhibits.

Comparing the disunited wild-life forces to the Ethiopian Army, Mr. Darling explained, "Their courage and patriotism are unquestioned, but they beat their war drums and exhaust their emotions in fierce war dances; but when they meet the organized Roman legions of Mussolini, their casualties are in the general ratio of 1000 to 1. How very like the battle of resolutions waged by our scattered and unco-ordinated tribal groups of bird lovers, sportsmen,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Austria Bars Otto As France Frames New Defense Bloc

Von Starhemberg's Pledge Against Hapsburgs Removes Friction Between Vienna and Little Entente; Independence of Austria Assured

Bulgaria and Roumania Support Paris In Scheme for Collective Security

Powers Plan to Amend Article XVI of League Covenant for Clearer Definition of Obligations in Case of Future Aggression

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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PARIS, Feb. 4—Out of the diplomatic conferences that have been continuing intensively here today, between French Government officials and representatives of central and eastern European powers, there is beginning to emerge a plan for an effective system of collective security based on the League Covenant. There has also been the positive assurance that the restoration of the Hapsburgs in Austria will not be pressed at this time.

Collective Obligations

Running through all the Paris talks is the recurrent theme of codification of Article XVI, which calls for mutual assistance and collective action against any aggressor nation. It is desired to define precisely the obligations of each European state toward any country found to have violated the Covenant.

Although a concrete plan is still a long way off, four specific developments can be recorded as a result of the conversations in the French capital and the London talks which preceded them:

Abandon Hapsburg Issue

Firstly, the projected restoration of the Hapsburgs to the throne of Austria has been abandoned "for the time being." Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, Austria's vice-chancellor, is authoritatively understood to have assured the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, as well as the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, to this effect. This eliminates at least for the moment one of the most serious subjects of friction between Austria and the Little Entente and removes at least one obstacle to negotiations for a general pact to preserve Austria's independence. This pact, according to the present plan, would take the form of pledges by the Little Entente and by the Balkan Entente, as well as by France, Russia and Britain to enforce strict obligation of the League Covenant in the event any threat to Austrian independence or her territorial integrity.

Roumania Lines Up

Secondly, the Franco-Roumanian relations which had become strained recently, owing to Roumanian fears that Pierre Laval's policy of "localizing a conflict" might operate in Europe as well as in Ethiopia, have been greatly improved. King Carol of Roumania has made public declarations here that he will personally see that close collaboration in the organization of collective security in Central Europe shall continue uninterrupted.

Important French concessions to Roumania in the financial and economic realms, which will shortly be incorporated in a trade agreement, are understood to have been instrumental in this development. This is considered particularly significant because it appears to check German efforts to win over Roumania.

Bulgaria to Co-operate

Thirdly, Bulgarian support for the League's collective security system is claimed to have been secured. King Boris of Bulgaria is semiofficially stated to have given M. Flandin formal pledges of active co-operation in any general undertaking designed to strengthen the Covenant. Although he is understood to have vetoed M. Flandin's proposal that Bulgaria enter the Balkanic Entente, he promises to give the matter sympathetic consideration, with a view to a possible entry later, and he assured M. Flandin that he would at all events try to collaborate more closely henceforth with both Balkanic and the Little Ententes.

Turkey Points to Russia

Fourthly, France and Britain are understood to have obtained Turkey's promise not to press her request to refortify the Dardanelles Straits.

Dr. Tewfik Aras, Turkey's Foreign Minister, is stated to have assured M. Flandin that the French can count on Turkey's co-operation on this point so long as France sticks to her traditional policy of sustaining the smaller powers and remains friendly with Turkey's ally, Russia.

Supreme Court's AAA Split Seen In Rail Tax Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The split between the liberals and the conservatives within the Supreme Court has widened by the 6-to-3 decision in the Great Northern Railway tax case yesterday, which further examination shows to be one of the most important that has come before the tribunal this year.

Overshadowed momentarily by the failure to produce its expected TVA decision yesterday, the Court nevertheless set down a precedent in one of the difficult valuation cases which may bring scores of other suits by corporations and railroads to recover what is now termed to be excessive taxation.

Same as in AAA Case

The division within the court was exactly the same as in the AAA case a few weeks ago, the majority opinion being read by Mr. Justice Butler and concurred in by the Chief Justice, and Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Roberts, while a dissenting opinion was written by Mr. Justice Stone, and supported by Justices Brandeis and Cardozo. The terms of this minority dissent recalled the old days when "Holmes, Brandeis and Clark dissenting" was a household phrase.

Once again, as in the AAA case, the division between the two elements in the court was sharp, and neither side minced matters in declaring its absolute conviction in the accuracy of its own interpretation of the law and the invalidity of the interpretation by the other side.

Kidnaping Law Upheld

In a second important case, decided unanimously, the court upheld the Lindbergh kidnaping law.

The railroad case involved a tax

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Veto of Tax Refund Hints at Roosevelt's Stand on AAA Levy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—"Why," President Roosevelt asked in effect today in a veto message, "should we refund a tax to a private firm which has already passed the tax on to a consumer?"

He was vetoing a bill to refund an import duty on British Columbian logs which, it is claimed, were erroneously taxed. But the general theory he laid down in the final paragraphs of his veto message applies with equal force to the processing taxes which processors are already trying to collect upon the billion dollars they paid in to the Treasury during the effective life of the triple A.

The refund to log importers came about because the import duty levied from them was collectible only so long as British Columbia imposed an export tax. The tax was applied, but declared invalid ab initio by the privy council, the British court of last resort.

Thus, just as in the AAA cases, the levy became refundable. But not if the President's veto is sustained. He declares that imposition of the duty was to prevent export duties in Canada, and that "the refund of duties will not correct this situation." Similarly, with AAA, crop control will not be reached by refunding processing taxes, he might argue.

Further, many of the relevant documents have been destroyed "in accordance with statutory authority," and this equitable refund would be "very difficult." Similar arguments may be applied to AAA.

Further still, some importers are asking for refunds and others are not: hence it would be unfair to give some a refund to which they claim title, while others seek no such title. This, too, parallels the AAA. And finally, duties were passed on to the consumer, just as in many AAA processing taxes.

Therefore, this seemingly obscure and unimportant veto contains in all its details a parallel to AAA tax collection. It may prove a model of advance drafting of arguments when and if the processing tax cases reach the Supreme Court.

Astronomy Attracts Eyes of Hobbyists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4—Nearly 300 pairs of eyes which hope later to peer out into the universe through homemade telescopes, watched closely as the technique of mirror-grinding was demonstrated at Franklin Institute.

It was the first meeting of the Amateur Astronomer's Club, sponsored by the institute, which attracted devotees of this new hobby, from eager schoolboys to thoughtful men who are making the most of their leisure after having completed their business careers.

Since the opening of the "Wonderland of Science" two years ago, about 350 visitors to the planetarium and the astronomical section with its rolling roof opening to the sky, have expressed a desire to learn how to construct telescopes of their own.

Britain Insists On Reich's Entry In Naval Pact

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—A British spokesman said today that on adjustment of the divergent views of France and Great Britain on the question of Germany's navy was hoped for within the next three weeks.

Failing such an adjustment, it was said, the international Naval Conference, in which the United States and Italy as well as France and Great Britain are participating, might break up without an agreement.

The British stood firm today in their demands that Germany must be included as a co-signatory of any naval agreement reached on a basis of naval types.

The French, on the other hand, were represented as believing that no French Government could stand which agreed to permit Germany to enter a conference as naval equals.

French Elections

It was believed possible that the French delegation might try to delay the decision until after France's spring election. Such a move, however, was regarded as likely to have a disastrous effect on the conference since the representatives of the United States might not agree to such a delay.

It was authoritatively stated that the British viewpoint is that a treaty without Japan participating is of doubtful value but that without Germany it would be entirely useless since the Anglo-German accord of last June was predicated on naval type limitations to be drawn up at the present Naval Conference.

Versailles Treaty

The issue goes back to Germany's scrapping of military clauses of the Versailles Treaty last spring. France, nervous over German naval rearmament, contends that participation by Berlin in negotiations here would constitute open approval by the powers of Germany's violation of the treaty.

Another outstanding development yesterday was the acceptance by a technical subcommittee of the American proposal for the extension of the official age of battleships from 20 to 26 years.

The conference must approve the committee's action, but it was believed certain the American plan will be adopted, thereby saving the taxpayers considerable money.

Would Ease Tax Law

By adding six years to the life of battleships the powers can wait until 1942 before replacing present ships, thus putting off the heavy expenditure involved. The United States will have seven battleships ready for replacement under existing limitations at the end of 1936, Great Britain 1, and Japan 4.

The subcommittee also defined most types of ships and the conference will take up these definitions prior to the drafting of a treaty.

Cuban Flier in Brazil On His Way to Europe

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 4 (AP)—Pan American Airways received a radio message Feb. 2 from its Para airport that Lieut. Antonio Menendez, Cuban flier, landed there shortly after 5 p. m.

He is on a good-will flight to Europe. The airways office said he had made the trip in slightly more than 12 hours from Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

U. S. Population Is 127,521,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The 1935 population of the United States today was officially estimated by the census bureau at 127,521,000.

The official count is taken as of the middle of the year—July 1.

The new figure represented a gain of 0.71 per cent from 1934, and of 4 per cent from 1930 when the last actual census was taken.

"If the increase should be continued at this rate until the end of the decade," the bureau said, "the nation's population in 1940 would be around 132,000,000."

Indicative, however, of a slowing up in the nation's population growth was the fact that the average annual increase since 1930 was 904,000, "which is only a little more than one half of the 1920-1930 average of 1,665,000."

The rate of gain in 1935 was the highest since 1931 when the population that year gained 0.83 per cent over 1930.

The total births between April 1, 1930, and July 1, 1935, including an allowance for under-registration, was 12,420,000. The number of deaths in the same period, likewise allowing for under-registration, was 7,423,000. The number of persons leaving the country during the 5¼-year period exceeded the number coming in by 251,000.

Subtracting the number of deaths and the net emigration from the number of births gives an increase of 4,746,000 between the 1930 census date and July 1, 1935.

The population, taken by count as of April 1, 1930, was 122,775,046. Estimated population in the following years, as of July 1, was: 124,113,000 in 1931; 124,974,000 in 1932; 125,770,000 in 1933; 126,626,000 in 1934, and 127,521,000 in 1935. The bureau said it hoped population figures for the states and the larger cities may be issued within the next few months.

Communists Blamed In Chile Rail Strike, Stern Steps Ordered

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Chilean Government declared a strike of railway workers on state lines to be of communistic origin and revolutionary nature today, and directed stern suppression of the movement.

An official statement, issued after a meeting of President Alessandri and his ministers, said:

"It is not possible to state, except with seditious spirit, that the Government exploits and oppresses railwaymen, and remains deaf to their just petitions.

"This movement shall be repressed with a firm hand, particularly in view of trains being derailed and other demonstrations of its terrorist nature.

"We are in possession of proof of the origin of these revolutionary activities, obeying the orders of Communist organizations in Chile and other countries."

The Government asserted the railwaymen were the best paid of Chilean public servants. The strikers, on the other hand, demanded higher wages, reinstatement of four dismissed employees and discharge of Director-General Juan Lagarrigue of the state railways.

Director Lagarrigue was replaced temporarily by Col. Manuel Campos, who was named acting director-general yesterday, soon after the strike started.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Feb. 4

Gold—U. S. Authorizes Export of $5,605,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The first outward movement of gold from America in 16 months has been authorized by the Treasury. Four banks will ship $5,605,000 in gold to France and Holland. In less than two years $2,000,000,000 in gold has flowed to America, bringing the nation's total stock to $10,182,000,000, more than 40 per cent of the gold supply of the world. Momentary weakness of the dollar in foreign exchange, due somewhat to apprehension over American talk about possible inflation, is given as a reason for gold exportation.

Italy—Il Duce and Councils Plan Defenses

Rome—Il Duce and his two most important advisory councils worked throughout the day intensifying Italian preparedness, according to Associated Press dispatches. The Supreme Commission of Defense and the Fascist Grand Council met in Il Duce's Palazzo Venezia office. Informed quarters declared that Italy was taking an inventory of its military and economic forces and blueprinting means by which its 1,000,000-man army could protect 44,000,000 people against all threats.

Addis Ababa—Bulletins posted today told a tense populace that the Italian offensive in the south had been reversed. Askari native fighters under Italian banners allegedly had been driven back 40 miles. Sixty thousand soldiers are being rushed to bolster those of Ras Desta Demtu, Ethiopian commander in the south.

Parliament—First of New Reign Meets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—The First Parliament of the Reign of King Edward VIII assembled unceremoniously and plunged into the armament issue. A Royal message replying to Parliamentary condolences for the passing of King George was read.

How much of an increase in armaments, how to pay for them, how to fend off bitter Labor attacks on the defense program and how to harmonize it to British leadership at Geneva, all represent problems confronting the Baldwin Government in the new session of Parliament.

Foreign Secretary Eden is expected to address Parliament shortly, relative to latest Foreign Office policies in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian War.

Unrest in the coal mines and school-leaving age are two major domestic issues up for early consideration.

Keynes—Plans to End Trade Slumps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—John Maynard Keynes, British economist who predicted with now-admitted accuracy the fate of war debts and reparations, has announced a plan for ending business slumps by monetary action.

His program, outlined in a book published today, is based on Government control of investments and money in such a way as to provide "cheap money." Socially, the scheme would be manifested by Government help to industry in providing employment at progressively higher wages.

Keynes's new proposal: Financial Page.

Reds—Attack on Keiyang Stopped

Shanghai—Chinese Communists have been frustrated in their attacks on Keiyang, capital of Kweichow Province, according to Associated Press dispatches. Communists are active particularly in the Northwest, where they seek junction with forces of Szechuan Province.

Mine Workers—Vote Down Craft Union Appeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—A smashing victory was chalked up for John Lewis's drive for industrial unions, when William Green, American Federation of Labor president, was voted down in his fervent appeal for solidarity behind the craft union concept.

The unanimous vote of 1700 mine workers in convention told Mr. Green that neither his defiance nor pleadings had availed him.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston's News Today:

Billboard Concerns Drop Court Fight
Cape Cod Canal Opened by Ice Breakers
Colder Again Tomorrow, Says Weather Man
Sullivan Fired; Fin Com Reopens Quiz
Quincy Market Vacated for Repairs
Polymet Electric Eye Fails in Court

These and many other interesting stories and features will be found in the local section of this edition.

Hopes of Young Hapsburgs Again Grow Dim

Royal family of Austria live quietly in small hunting lodge in tiny Flemish village; family traditions and ceremonial carefully continued; single motor-car must meet their needs.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STEENOCKERZEEL, Belgium, Feb. 4—As statesmen use his restoration to the throne of Austria as a pawn on the chessboard of Europe, Otto von Hapsburg lives among humble Flemish folk in this simple little village.

The present Schuschnigg-Starhemberg government at Vienna had previously pledged itself to restoration of the monarchy as one way to halt threats of the German "anschluss." But today it appears that this plan has been indefinitely postponed, and the Hapsburg hopes again fade.

Here in the miniature castle "Ham," which could be fitted a dozen times and more into the magnificent Vienna "Burg," the former Hapsburg seat, Otto, his mother, and brothers and sisters lead an inconspicuous life.

First in Spain

The family spent their early days of exile in Spain, mainly in remote places in the provinces. Then the education of the eight growing children caused ex-Empress Zita to make a change of domicile. And this brought the Hapsburg family to Belgium where the Marquis de la Croix became their benefactor. He offered his hunting lodge "Ham" at Steenockerzeel, near Brussels, as a residence for the young widow.

The house itself is enclosed on three sides by a pond in the manner of the Flemish country houses, and is built in the style of the middle ages. The round towers at the corners, with their imitation battlements, look more decorative than threatening. Inside, the furniture is meager, and it is obvious at first sight that the chairs, tables and cupboards had to be brought together from various places when the Hapsburg family came to live here. A good many pieces of furniture probably had to be fetched down from the box rooms in the attic where they had long lain with the dust settling on them. There are mends and patches in the upholstery and wallpaper, and it is clear that money is short in this imperial household

Traditions Nursed

The Hapsburg tradition is carefully nursed in this humble exile home. The little reception room is decorated, for example, with engravings of Vienna scenes. And even the children who were born in exile, and who have never seen Austria, know the names of the streets of Vienna by heart.

Many Austrians are received here as guests in this little drawing room at "Ham." Any Austrian who asks for an audience is received, whatever his standing may be, although, of course, these audiences are not of a formal nature.

Otto von Hapsburg took his doctorate, and his thesis was entitled "Agrarian Problems in Austria." Agrarian questions are thus a favorite topic of discussion with this young doctor of the University of Löwen. His sister, Princess Adelheid is now completing her university studies.

Only One Motorcar

The younger children go to the State School at Brussels. In view of the large number of children, a strict order of the day is observed at "Ham." The Hapsburg family, who once had at their disposal innumerable carriages, the finest horses, and as many cars as they could wish for, now have to manage at Steenockerzeel with a single modest car. The chauffeur is kept busy getting the smaller children into Brussels in time for school, and then driving in the reverse direction of Löwen to bring back Otto and Adelheid from the university.

"In the meantime," the chauffeur tells us, "I must think out which provisions for the next meal can be obtained cheapest in Brussels, and which in Löwen."

The ladies and gentlemen of the little entourage — Austrian aristocrats—give their services out of devotion and without any remuneration. The older children help to teach the younger, for economy's sake. And the children's recreation is limited to modest games such as tennis and bicycling.

But the Hapsburgs sustain themselves with a view beyond the horizon of Steenockerzeel—it stretches all the way to Vienna.

The Male Line of Hapsburg

Above, Left to Right—Otto von Hapsburg and His Brothers, Felix, Robert, Carl Ludwig and Rudolf. Below—The Miniature Castle "Ham" in Steenockerzeel, Belgium, Loaned to the Former Empress of Austria and Her Children by the Marquis de la Croix

Boreas Preparing To Tuck U.S. Under New Zero Blanket

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—The arctic lashed a double blast of zero chill across the nation today as flood waters swirled over the banks of snow-swollen streams in North Alabama and East Mississippi.

A 40-mile wind brought hardships to the Great Lake region, and another stream of frigid weather poured down the Rocky Mountains and eastward.

Whirling a 25 to 40 degree temperature drop before it, this raw combine of winter piled up snowdrifts that blocked highways and railroads in the West, and coated roads with ice from the Rockies to the Atlantic.

Last Indefinitely

The new cold wave, the weatherman said, would extend from the western mountains eastward except for Florida by tomorrow, and would last "indefinitely."

It brought new threats to an already acute coal shortage in a half-dozen states, but promised to freeze up southern streams which were flooding the countryside.

Freezing weather struck the Gulf states early today, pulling temperatures a low as 8 degrees at Amarillo, Texas, and by tomorrow was expected to choke Alabama and Mississippi streams swollen by heavy rains.

Near Maylene, Ala., a southern railway freight train plunged down an embankment, trapping four trainmen under the locomotive.

Trains Marooned

Two trains were marooned by the flood near Hickory, Miss. The crash of a bridge wrecked a gas main and cut off the gas supply of Meridian, Miss. Storm warnings were posted along the north Gulf coast.

The cold would bring suffering, however, to scores made homeless by the rising waters, which reached a depth of four feet in some places. Highways were washed out, and trains were delayed.

The East enjoyed a brief respite from bitter cold, thanks to the warm weather that wafted from the Southwest over the Midwest yesterday, but the zero was due again by morning.

Ice-Glazed Roads

The moderation, the first in three weeks, lined ice-glazed New York highways with stalled automobiles. Some bus lines were halted. A Chicago-New York train was stopped for 30 minutes at Syracuse by icy rails. The American Falls at Niagara, frozen solid by zero weather, began to thaw.

Fifteen persons were hurt when a bus skidded off a highway into a ditch at Sharon Hill, Penna.

The national capital at Washington was described as a huge ice skating rink. Maryland was covered by an ice sheet. The Potomac remained frozen.

In Ohio, two men were reported mising at Sandusky after setting out in an automobile to cross Put-In-Bay.

Blocked by Snow

In Illinois, and Indiana roads were blocked by snow in all directions. Trains ran hours late. Or not at all. Farmers delivered milk on bobsleds. Schools were about to close at some points because of lack of coal.

Chicago, balmy with a 27 degree temperature last night, watched the mercury take a nose dive. It was 12 by mid-morning, with five to 10 below zero forecast for tonight.

Iowa motor traffic was hopelessly tied up. Three through passenger trains and three interurbans out of Des Moines were stalled in snowdrifts overnight. Temperatures were three below zero.

Sub-zero weather returned to Kansas, dragging the mercury to 8 to 10 below.

Closed by Drifts

Minnesota and North Dakota roads were closed by drifts. Trains and bus schedules were canceled. Schools closed. A train stopped at Fairmont. Snow was piled as high as 10 feet.

The bitterest cold was reported from Bemidji, Minn., with 38 below. Grand Forks, N. D., had 30 below. The zero line, cutting from the Rockies to Wisconsin and south to Springfield, Mo., early today is expected in Pennsylvania and south to Tennessee by tomorrow.

The renewed cold added difficulties to the plight of several thousand residents of Tangier and Smith Islands in Chesapeake Bay, and Nantucket Island, off Cape Cod, Mass.

Panama Canal Tolls Increase

PANAMA CITY, Panama, Feb. 4 (AP)—Tolls collected at the Panama Canal in January were the highest since November, 1934, it was announced tonight. A total of $2,019,000 was collected from 472 transits.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Palestine Ready to Welcome More of Germany's Youths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—"Youth immigration" has by now become synonymous throughout the Jewish world here with the transplanting from Germany to Palestine of boys and girls between the ages of 15 and 17, young people for whom the future in their native homeland has become bereft of all possibility of development.

Since the first contingent of 43 arrived in the spring of 1934, some 700 young Germans have been brought into the country in groups and have been absorbed into 20 Jewish colonies which have eagerly extended them hospitality.

Single Organization Formed

When the plan was first conceived of removing Jewish youth from Germany to give them an opportunity to fit themselves for useful lives in Palestine, all German-Jewish youth organizations united to form a single organization known as the "Jüdische Jugendhilfe." Two other organizations, one in Palestine and the other in Berlin, agreed to assist this body in raising funds to realize the plan.

The patrons of Ben Shemen, village in Palestine where young people are trained for agricultural work, have been collecting funds over a number of years in Germany and other European countries. The second institution, Ahvah, children's home in Berlin, has always had emigration to Palestine as the keystone of its program. Its patrons, directors and wards have eagerly joined the "Jüdische Jugendhilfe's" campaign for funds for the "youth immigration" project and agreed that their own institution be transferred to Palestine.

Many Adherents Won

These three groups, joining forces, have won adherents in many European countries. In America, too, support has been offered. One of the latest societies to join in the effort is a group of American women known as Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America. This body, at its convention in Cleveland, resolved to raise enough money to bring 200 German-Jewish boys and girls to Palestine. Its first subscription of $10,000 has already been received here.

At the Palestine end, the Jewish Agency negotiated with the Government to obtain special youth passports to enable entrance into the country outside the usual categories of the immigration schedules granted by the Government. They succeeded in obtaining 350 such permissions of entry. In addition, Ben Shemen, being a recognized educational institution, was able to obtain its own immigration documents for intending students.

Places for Settlement

Palestine's second task has been to find proper places for the settlement, education and training of the boys and girls who, at the end of their two-year period of wardship, should be ready to be absorbed into Palestinian life as farmers or artisans.

In Palestine, the work of preparation for the newcomers has been put into the hands of Miss Henrietta Szold, formerly of Baltimore and New York, and now head of the social service department of the National Council of Palestine Jews. Just 50 years ago Miss Szold was guiding immigrant youth fleeing to America from the pogroms in Russia.

Now Miss Szold has worked out a careful scheme of organization for the welfare of her wards from the time they disembark in Haifa until their permanent settlement and absorption into the land of their adoption.

German Training Camps

In Germany, training camps were organized at several points. Here the young candidates were selected and listed as to fitness, physical and temperamental, for transplantation and group living.

While these preparations were going on, the committee was raising money to meet the expense of equipment, traveling, maintenance and education for two years for each successful candidate. Each child involves an expenditure of $625. Wherever possible, parents contribute a part, often as much as half, of the required amount.

The great majority of the 700 children so far brought to Palestine have been placed in 20 Jewish communal colonies. In all places the general program has a twofold basis—work and study. Four hours in the morning are devoted to work—agricultural and manual. In the afternoon, there are three hours of study. The subjects taught are Hebrew, Jewish history, theoretical agriculture, and geography of Palestine.

Successful Adjustment

The question whether these young city people would be able to adjust themselves to their new life at first caused serious concern. But experience has shown that they can do it successfully.

The group at Ain Harod, one of the first to be formed, marked its first anniversary by an exhibition which was a concrete representation of the merging of the new and the old. It told their story vividly and comprehensively.

Rows of tables in one room of their "town hall" showed model representations of the work in which the group had participated during the year. There was an orange grove, complete to the last detail of the packing house, a miniature barnyard, a vineyard and a wheat field.

Time for Work and Study

Several pairs of stout shoes gave evidence of the activities of the young shoemakers and a complete set of working clothes showed that tailor students had not been wasting their time.

In addition to these exhibits, the young settlers produced precise graphs showing how they divide their time between work and study and what the measure of their accomplishment had been.

In the eyes of those responsible for this migration the experiment has been so successful that they are increasing their efforts and hoping to welcome in at least another 400 boys and girls within the next half-year.

Mrs. Liggett Puts Blame for Slaying On 'Governor's Gang'

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Walter Liggett today testified that her late husband, former weekly newspaper publisher, would not have been murdered unless "Governor Olson's gang ordered it or permitted it."

Isadore (Kid Cann) Blumenfeld, liquor salesman on trial accused of slaying the publisher with a machine gun last Dec. 9, listened attentatively as his counsel cross examined the widow.

"I called my mother after Walter was shot," the widow testified, "and said, 'Governor Olson's gang got Walter, Mother.' She asked me, 'Do you know who did it?' I said, 'Yes, Kid Cann.'"

"Do you associate the defendant with Governor Olson's gang?" defense counsel, Thomas McMeekin, asked the witness.

An objection by the prosecution was overruled and the witness replied:

"My claim is the murder would not have been committed without Governor Olson's permission. Meaning they either ordered it or permitted it."

Liggett, before his assassination Dec. 9, last, repeatedly attacked the Governor, a liquor syndicate, an alleged gambling ring in Minneapolis and reputed vice conditions in articles published by the Mid-West American which he owned.

The issue, distributed just before his assassination, carried 12 charges which he claimed should be ground for impeachment of the nation's only Farmer-Labor Chief Executive.

Atlanta Fugitive Caught

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Justice Department announced yesterday the capture of Hobart Rakes, who forged the name of a federal attorney to secure his own release from Atlanta penitentiary. Rakes was arrested by federal agents and Virginia State Highway Patrolmen at 6 a. m., yesterday, in Danville, Va.

Indictments Begin To Appear in Drive On N. Y. Vice Rings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The drive to smash New York City's vice syndicates, whose "takings" are estimated to exceed $12,000,000 a year, brought its first true bill today with 11 alleged executives of the highly departmentalized racket held in bail totaling $435,000 for hearing Thursday.

Sitting at night to expedite the taking of evidence developed through the 40 raids synchronized on Saturday night by Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey on this branch of the city's $100,000,000 racket "industry," the grand jury returned an indictment against Peter Balitzer.

As the grand jury moved swiftly to get the testimony of the 71 women and seven men arrested in the Saturday cleanup and held as material witnesses, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine today instituted an inquiry in the police department into why the far-flung racket was permitted to flourish. Orders to inspectors and captains in a dozen districts demanded to know how long these houses had been running and why they had not been raided before Mr. Dewey's sensational findings after five months of undercover investigation.

Federal operatives stepped into the picture today with the seizure by them in Philadelphia of Margaret M. Mosely.

The Dewey coup of Saturday, when 164 plain clothes men without a single tip-off invaded 34 places in Manhattan and seven in Brooklyn, was distinctly an offensive against the racket higher-ups, rather than against the inmates. The raids were conducted simultaneously and in secret.

Simultaneously, across the East River from Manhattan, the nine months' old Druckman murder mystery case was under trial today with the way cleared, as in the New York County racket proceedings, for prosecution without check. Presiding Supreme Court Justice Erskine C. Rogers has denied all defense motions for delay in this case.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

This action is interpreted as an important victory for the progress of industrial unionization of the mass production industries but not necessarily as spelling secession from the Federation by the mine workers.

Supreme Court—Returns Rail Taxes, 6 to 3

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The United States Supreme Court by a 6-to-3 decision has ordered the return of $10,000,000 of taxes by North Dakota to the Great Northern Railroad. With Justices "Stone, Cardozo and Brandeis dissenting," the division was identical with that in the court's decision on the AAA.

The dissenting Justices argued that the Court had invaded the right of the states to levy taxes. The door is believed opened to many suits for tax rebatements. Many purport to see in this decision a widening rift between liberals and conservatives in the Court.

Senator Pope of Idaho has introduced a bill—one of several seeking to curb the power of the court. His bill would require concurrence of more than two thirds of the judges to invalidate a federal law.

Naval Parley—Germany's Case Divides Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—Fate of the London Naval Conference is generally regarded as dependent upon adjustment of Franco-British differences relative to admitting Germany to the conference, according to the Associated Press.

The French delegation reputably shies from admitting Germany, apprehending that such a conciliatory gesture to the Reich would dislodge the present French Government. Germany's presence is fundamental to England, which has made ratification of the Anglo-German naval accord dependent upon limitations decided on at the present conference.

New York—Ambassador Hirosi Saito of Japan predicted that the navies of Japan and America would never be used against each other. He expressed the view, concurred in by many students of international relations, namely, that there are no vital points of difference between the two nations.

Britain insists on Reich's entry in naval pact: Page 1.

Wild Life—Conference Meets at Capital

Washington—The North American Wild Life Conference—1500 strong—beat the drums for a mercy offensive to provide leadership, co-ordination and money for a continent-wide conservation crusade.

The following viewpoints were communicated:

President Roosevelt: "Our present wild life situation is more than a local one. It is national and international."

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace: ". . . . There has been a lack of full and complete public realization of our wild life plight."

Jay N. "Ding" Darling: "Conservationists, though numbering millions, exert less influence on our Government than the barrel-rollers union in Pumpkin Center."

Strikes—Brew in New York and London

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—This city's horizontal Building Service Employees Union today stated it could execute a vertical tie-up at five minutes notice. James J. Bambrike, president of the union, warned real estate owners that the union's 20,000 members would paralyze the perpendicular transport system of 1200 Manhattan skyscrapers unless a 30 per cent wage increase and a 40-hour week were granted.

London—This city and a portion of southern England were seen facing meatless meals as 10,000 workers went on strike from the Smithfield Central Market. This meat market is called the largest in the world by the Associated Press, which states that it serves 8,000,000 persons.

AAA—President Asks for Repeal of Control Acts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—President Roosevelt snatched three major pieces of new-deal legislation—the cotton, potato and tobacco control acts—out of the line of Supreme Court fire.

He recommended to Congress that these acts be promptly repealed. This move appears to be dictated by the Administration's effort to act in broad conformity with the Court's AAA ruling. It is likewise being interpreted as a move to head off the Court in the demolition of the New Deal's farm program.

Wilson Refused to Tie Strings on Allied Loans

(Continued from Page 1)

so until there is some evidence that such a claim may be made. There is no evidence of the sort now."

Lansing Favored Caution

Members of the Nye committee, who have previously charged that President Wilson "falsified" in declaring he had no knowledge of secret territorial treaties by the Allies, pointed out today that Mr. Lansing showed a desire to take no action against presumptive treaties, until they were formally presented.

A controversy broke out between Mr. Raushenbush and Messrs. Leffingwell and Rathbone as to what "winning the war" meant.

"Winning the war meant establishing a peace that would last," insisted Mr. Raushenbush.

"Not at all, it meant defeating the Germans," declared Mr. Rathbone.

Had to Fight Hard

Taking the same view later, Thomas Lamont, Morgan partner, said that "winning the peace," on the basis of President Wilson's ideals, was the important ultimate goal, but that once the United States was in the war, it had no alternative but to fight as hard as possible to crush the Germans.

Senator Nye insisted that there was "a clash of views" in the Treasury, with Senator McAdoo showing foresight in his clause looking ahead to ultimate war goals, while Messrs. Leffingwell and Rathbone, by inference, were intent only on immediate stps.

Earlier testimony dealth with the gradual relaxation of attempts to impose financial restrictions on the allies in their borrowings from the United States. From a point where Congress insisted that the new credits should not be used in "bailing out" American bankers from big private advances to the allies, the country was gradually drawn into the struggle so that precautions of this sort were ignored.

Suit Filed on Wagner Act

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Bendix Products Corporation of South Bend, Ind., has filed a petition in federal court for an injunction against the National Labor Relations Board, contending the Wagner Labor Relations Act is unconstitutional. Federal Judge John P. Barnes set Feb. 11 for a hearing.

Army of Friends Rally to Protect Them

H. Armstrong Roberts; J. C. Allen; Wide World

Nationwide Attack on Conservation Problem Planned

Young Gray Squirrel, Upper Left. It's Feeding Time for the Wild Ducks in the Everglades Near Miami, Fla., Upper Center. A Mule Deer Is Pictured at the Upper Right. Seals Cavorting at Catalina Island Are Shown at the Lower Left. An Attractive Raccoon Occupies the Circle in the Lower Center. At the Lower Right Is a Timber Wolf. Two of the Younger Members of the Bear Family Are Presented in the Inset

United Action Sought to Save Wild Life in U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

audubon societies, leagues and game protective associations," he observed.

"If they will ever combine their mass strength for the common aims of more wild life and restoration of environment, no public official will fail to seek their mass voting strength in his support," Mr. Darling predicted.

With a potential voting strength running into the millions, wild life conservationists at the present time, according to Mr. Darling, "exert less political influence on our governments, both state and national, than the barrel-rollers union in Pumpkin Center."

Forest Service Praised

Pointing to the U. S. Forest Service as a good model for activities in other lines of conservation, the former biological survey chief concluded: "We need a national program of conservation which shall be adopted as a policy of our national Government. Its responsibilities must be defined and the demarcation between federal responsibility and state responsibility determined. Co-operative devices between the states and the Federal Government now non-existent should be inaugurated."

The leaderless character of the conservation movement was also stressed by F. A. Silcox, chief of the forest service and chairman of the conference, who pictured the present wild-life picture in the United States as one of scarcity and want. Buffalo, he pointed out, are confined largely to preserves; one species of white-tailed deer is extinct; prong-horned antelope have been reduced from 30,000,000 to 60,000; mountain goats, moose and species of migratory waterfowl have become scarce; food fish along certain stretches are approaching exhaustion; certain song birds are classed almost as museum species; the heath hen and passenger pigeon are gone and canvas back and redhead duck are on the way out.

Education Stressed

The conference today studied the need of furthering conservation education through the schools, Boy Scouts, junior chamber of commerce and women's clubs, but only about one tenth of the delegates listened to the speeches. The small attendance led Mr. Darling to charge that most of the delegates were spending their time in hotel lobbies deciding whether the sportsmen or the out-and-out conservationists would "run the new federation." He added that he was "sick at heart to see what's happening." It was generally agreed at this morning's session that conservation to date has been "too much conversation."

Ducks Growing Lazy? Refuse to Fly South

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 4 (AP)—A biological survey showing some 30,000 ducks chose to spend the coldest winter in years in the frigid Middle West forced George Tonkin to the conclusion today that the birds were either eccentric or plain lazy.

Mr. Tonkin, game management chief of region four, found 600 mallards playing tag with the ice cakes on a small lake near Albert Lea, Minn. Several flocks hobnobbed with the freezing breakers and floes of Lake Superior near Duluth.

Why they failed to seek the lush swamps of Louisiana, their usual winter habitat, the survey failed to disclose.

It did show that 24,000 ducks and 2100 geese made a slight concession to the season by moving South as far as Illinois. Missouri had 900 ducks, Iowa 2100 and Wisconsin 600.

Giant Glass Eye Made Ready for Trip West

CORNING, N. Y., Feb. 3 (AP)—Corning's famous 200-inch glass "eye" has been withdrawn from public exhibition to undergo final preparation for shipment to the west coast, where it will be installed in a telescope at California Institute of Technology to disclose new secrets of the stellar spaces to science.

The glass disc was viewed by 6000 persons during the week end, nearly 700 students from New York and Pennsylvania colleges being among the interested visitors.

Dr. George V. McCauly, physicist in charge of disc making at the Corning Glass Works, said the 20-ton telescope mirror would undergo tests during the next two weeks for strain and annealing after which it would be shipped West.

Charles Beecher Warren

DETROIT, Feb. 4 (AP)—Charles Beecher Warren, an international lawyer, and a diplomat, who passed on yesterday, was sometimes called a maker of Presidents. His services to his country won him the Distinguished Service Medal. He was given ambassadorial posts in Japan and Mexico, but was denied a Cabinet position, for which he twice was nominated. On both occasions that President Coolidge nominated him for Attorney General the Senate refused confirmation, because of his connection with sugar interests then under fire.

President Wilson decorated Mr. Warren for his part in writing and administering the wartime draft law. For a time, Mr. Warren was legal adviser to the American delegation at the Versailles Peace Conference.

He was a powerful factor in Republican national conventions of 1908, 1912, 1920 and 1924. From 1912 until 1920, he was a member of the Republican National Committee. In 1912, he was chairman of a subcommittee that rewrote the convention rules after the withdrawal of Theodore Roosevelt delegates. In 1924, he was chairman of the resolutions committee and wrote most of the platform on which Calvin Coolidge was elected President.

Supreme Court AAA Split Again Functions

(Continued from Page 1)

imposed upon the Great Northern Railroad by North Dakota in 1933, and the court held the carrier had been over-taxed $10,000,000. The system of taxation had been worked out by the State on the basis of statistical indices, and to such indices the majority of the court has shown itself suspicious in other rate cases in times past.

The majority ruled that the state authorities had not taken into account the effect of the depression on the railroad's properties, which produced a "sudden, progressive and enormous decline of values." The tax, said Mr. Justice Butler, was "plainly calculated to produce a grossly excessive assessment."

Minority Disputes Stand

The minority opinion countered with the charge that the Constitution gives no authority to interfere with a state's tax, so long as it is applied to all companies of the same category, even though severe.

"The feature of the (majority) decision, which is especially a matter of concern," said Mr. Justice Stone, "is that for the first time this court is setting aside a tax as a violation of the Fourteenth (due process) Amendment, on the ground that the assessment on which it is computed is too high, without any showing that the assessment is discriminatory or that petitioner is in any way bearing an undue share of the tax burden imposed on all property owners in the State."

The dissent also accused the court of reversing itself, Justice Stone saying:

Stone Explains 'Reversal'

"Recently we held that a claim that the rate of a nondiscriminatory tax is excessively high presents no constitutional question (292 U. S. 40, 44). No reason has been advanced at the bar, or given in the opinion of the court, why a tax valuation, excessive when compared with condemnation or market value, should have any different legal consequences."

The majority opinion is supposed to open the door to all sorts of additional tax cases. The Supreme Court reversed two lower courts in its decision.

The other important feature of yesterday's grist of decisions was the kidnaping case. Delivered by Mr. Justice McReynolds, the opinion held that the so-called Lindbergh Law applied to two desperadoes who kidnaped two Texas police officers in order to avoid arrest. Though no ransom was asked for these officers, the court held they had been kidnaped "with the expectation of benefit," and accordingly the full penalty of death, or life imprisonment, applied.

Ripples of the Naval Surf

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Covering" the Naval Conference would be far easier for this correspondent if the Monitor's moving arrangements had been made to time with his individual convenience.

Due to the onward march of so-called progress, historic Adelphi Terrace where the Monitor's European activities have long centered is soon to be torn down. The European Office will then take over the first floor of Clarence House, the third floor of which now houses the Naval Conference.

What could be easier than having one's source of news and cable outlet in the same building? Unfortunately the date for moving will probably coincide very nearly with the close of the conference.

While not as notable for architectural merit as Adelphi Terrace designed by the famous Adam brothers, Clarence House does have some exterior charm of the Georgian variety with the added advantage of a completely modernized interior. Further it is located within five minutes walking distance of both the British Foreign Office and the House of Parliament.

With no unkindness intended it must be recorded that British conceptions of press relations differ strikingly from American, in fact to such an extent that an American correspondent has more than a little trouble adjusting himself to the change.

Contrary to Washington custom, the press is not permitted to wait outside the door of the conference chamber and buttonhole the delegates as they emerge. Instead they are herded into a small waiting room on the ground floor of Clarence House, and in addition, forbidden to stop the delegates in the hall and question them about the day's proceedings.

As a result correspondents "covering" the conference find it of little use to wait there for information. Instead they gravitate toward the hotels where their respective delegations are living and where conversation can be far freer and more informal.

Therefore, the scene of a momentous conference, on the outcome of which hinges the question of a new race in naval armaments, is almost devoid of apparent press coverage. A doorman, a policeman and about three zealous representatives of press associations interested in such details as the order in which the delegates enter and leave Clarence House, alone put in an appearance.

However, the press has been taking far more interest in the proceedings than would appear on the surface. There were seven Japanese correspondents alone, while the British, American, French and Italian press have been heavily represented.

The United States may not be a member of the League of Nations, but the League of Nations is very much "in" on the proceedings of the conference. Inconspicuously and generally unnoticed two members of the disarmament section of the League attend every section. One is M. Aghnides of Greece, chairman of the section, and the other is Capt. B. F. Adams, British Navy retired, assistant of the section.

One Japanese delegate remarked that he would rather face a court-martial at home than attend another naval conference, indicating thereby the peculiar problem confronting the representatives of that nation.

They were sent over here to obtain an impossible objective, the agreement of the other naval powers to recognize formally and officially Japan's right to a navy equal to that of any other in the world.

Fortunately for the other delegates the public in other countries has learned to expect something less than everything at an international conference.

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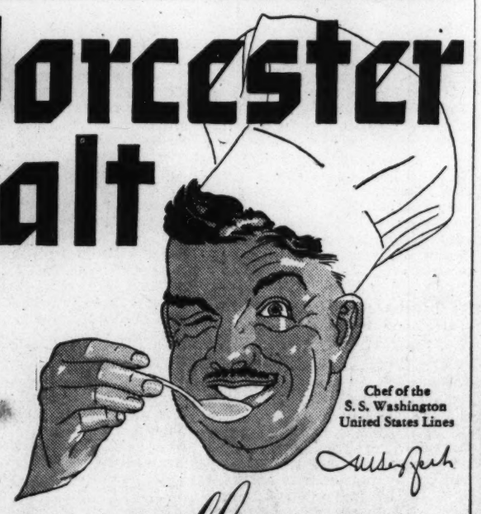

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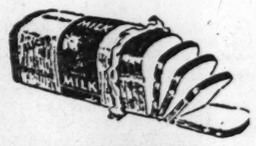

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Opera and Concerts in Berlin

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

THE Prussian Staatsoper has survived the many shocks of the past year. When Furtwängler was obliged to relinquish his position in favor of Clemens Krauss there was some ground for apprehension concerning the future of the institution. Now, however, a year after the change of management, the waves of excitement have calmed down. The Opera has regained its regular clientèle, the premières have lost nothing of their festive character and the repertory shows, in its essentials, the same familiar outline: a conservative and representative pursuit of "grand opera," without being unmindful of works of a lighter genre. A temporary and excessive cultivation of Richard Strauss has been corrected and Wagner, Verdi and Puccini now reign supreme. In ensemble work the Viennese element is very much to the fore—Viorica Ursuléac, Gertrud Rünger (alto), Adèle Kern (coloratura-soubrette), Josef von Manowarda (bass) and Karl Hammes.

Though Generalintendant Heln Tietjen still represents the organization of operatic activities, he himself has disappeared into the background. One misses his energy, particularly in Wagner productions, in which he had become a specialist of extraordinary capacity. It seems, however, that after a period of exaggerated interest in problems of production, German opera is now suffering from a reaction in the other direction. Whether this is due to aesthetic causes, or simply to a lack of talented specialists, it is difficult to say. But as there are two prominent stage managers living in Berlin (Gustav Gründgens and Jürgen Fehling) who in spite of their experience of the operatic stage have not as yet been approached, the responsibility may be charged to the presiding genius of cultural policy. When the Director of the Charlottenburger Deutsche Opernhaus took up office in 1934 he made it quite clear that he wished to dispense with the controlling power of the stage manager on his stage. With the engagement of the late Oberrégisseur of Dresden, Josef Gielen, one may hope for some fresh ideas in stage management at the Staatsoper.

* * *

A revival of Puccini's "Turandot" provided Clemens Krauss with his greatest operatic success. The stylistic problems of the work were, musically, brilliantly solved. The mixture of the "veristic" and exotic with disconcertingly modern sonorities found in Krauss an experienced and finely sensitive interpreter. The orchestra played with exemplary discretion, was never unduly to the fore and accompanied with sympathetic restraint. Yet, in spite of an artistic achievement which must be admitted even by his adversaries, Krauss had nevertheless to contend with a glacial reserve on the part of the public. One must have seen the triumphal welcome accorded to Furtwängler's every appearance, or heard the hearty applause always called forth by Leo Blech, before one can gauge the significance of such reserve.

The stage settings are supported by a brilliant framework. Ludwig Siebert, the Frankfurt artist, once more gave evidence of his faultless taste in color effects. The scene in front of the King's palace is a glowing symphony of color, a delightful mixture of chinoiseries, pastel colors and moving lights. Rudolf Hartmann is less ambitious in this respect. In his employment, however, of modern electrical effects—for instance, in the sharpening of the executioner's sword—he shows inventive resource. Magnificent costumes completed the impression of a rich, representative and ambitious theater. Viorica Ursuléac demonstrated her dramatic power and musical intelligence in the part of Turandot, though vocally she was not quite in her element. Neither was Marcel Wittrisch, Berlin's favorite tenor, in his best form as Kalaf, in spite of the lovely aria in the third act. The finest vocal performance was given by Erna Berger, who with clear, high notes and touching pathos sang the part of little Liu.

* * *

Apart from the usual hibernating period at Christmas the concert world has shown great activity. Furtwängler conducted the Philharmonic. He was enthusiastically received after his, apparently, less than usually successful tour in England. His rather conventional program closed with Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony and began with Hans Pfitzner's Overture to "Käthchen von Heilbronn." Georg Kulenkampff, in Brahms's Violin Concerto, once more manifested his extraordinary technique, impressionistic nuance, synthetic power and amazingly Nordic temperament.

Two singers stood amongst the numerous Liederrecitals: Louis Graveure and Maria von Maximovitsch. Graveure, the Belgian-American tenor, has lived in Berlin for many years. After a few excursions into operetta and film he now, judging by his program of very lovely songs, obviously devotes himself to the more serious muse. His interpretations of old English songs of the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries and of Lieder by Schubert, Schumann and Hugo Wolf must be ranked amongst the most cultured and individual achievements in this domain. Maria von Maximovitsch, a young soprano, entrances us not only with a voice of rare, somber beauty, but also with the extremely clever way her programs are built. At her Brahms recital we were presented with four groups of the less known songs, for each of which she found the genuine stylistic expression.

With the dispersal of the Klingler Quartet Berlin has lost its oldest and most distinguished chamber music ensemble. The loss is cause for general regret. During the last few years there had certainly been slight indications that Karl Klingler and his associates were past their prime. The disbandment was unavoidable as Klingler could not make up his mind to replace his excellent Jewish cellist, Ernst Silberstein, with an Aryan musician. Amongst the newer quartets there is none able now to carry on the great tradition of the Klingler concerts. In spite of good routine at its first concert, the Kniedstädt Quartet, a combination of musicians from the Staatsoper orchestra, was not able to reach the supreme heights of chamber music which can be attained only after years of ensemble work.

The Orchestras Go On

By L. A. Sloper

New York

THE wonder grows, how some of our orchestras survive the ministrations of guest conductors. Yet the Philadelphia Orchestra, in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 28, played with the utmost in virtuosity and in brilliance of tone Mozart's Serenade known as "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" in the most astonishing interpretation of it that we have ever heard.

Sir Thomas Beecham, who was directing on this occasion the final concert of his American visit, is a specialist in Mozart. He has ordained in past seasons some particularly revealing performances of the music of this master. What had come over him in the meantime one may only surmise, but at this concert he gave us a Mozart that never was. He had previously shown us a Mozart with more emotion than is sometimes allowed him, but still a human Mozart whom we could recognize. But now the composer took on the aspect of a peasant performing a country dance. The first movement was deliberate in the extreme, the Minuet was heavy-handed and the final Rondo went at a snail's pace.

The reading was perhaps, in the vernacular of snobisme, "interesting," but the interest lay in the ability of the players to adapt themselves to such an amazing misrepresentation. Here was an orchestral tour de force, but at the expense of all that is characteristic of the composer.

* * *

The program, which opened with Grieg's Elegie, played in memory of King George V of England, contained also Dvořák's Slavonic Rhapsody No. 3 in A flat and Smetana's "From Bohemia's Groves and Meadows," neither very impressive, and Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," which came to brilliant and indeed fantastic utterance under Sir Thomas's muscular and vocal leadership.

The Philharmonic-Symphony, at its concert of Jan. 26 in Carnegie Hall, was called on for no such exhibition of adaptability. All that was required of it, under the wizardly baton of Arturo Toscanini, was the ultimate in musical expression. The response came so close to perfection that a slight miscue in one of the first violins was really comforting. Even under Toscanini, there may be mishaps.

Mr. Toscanini may be the world's greatest conductor, but he is certainly not the world's greatest program maker. On this occasion we heard the "Freischütz" Overture, a resurrected Symphony of Cherubini, Verdi's String Quartet in E minor, Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabre," Smetana's "Vltava" and Daybreak and Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung." Not a list to draw one away from the fireside of a Sunday afternoon; but as performed, worth a long journey. Toscanini almost made the "Danse Macabre" interesting.

* * *

At the Metropolitan, on the evening of Jan. 29, Kirsten Flagstad did the best singing this writer has heard from her. Impersonating the disobedient daughter of Wotan in "Götterdämmerung," she not only displayed her voice in its most glorious resonance and power, but gave it a wide range of expressive color. Incidentally, although she did not attempt, like Miss Lawrence, to ride Grane, she did prove herself a courageously competent groom without letting that duty interfere with her singing. But Grane, in the opinion of this observer, is better included in the cast through the imagination only.

Mr. Melchior was a vocally agreeable if not a visually illusive Siegfried. Mr. Hofmann as Hagen sang well, and his makeup gave him the properly sinister aspect—not, like Mr. Bohnen's, the look of a Japanese war god. Mr. Schorr was accomplished as usual in the role of Gunther, Mr. Habich was the Alberich, and other parts were effectively taken by Miss Manski, Miss Branzell, Miss Fleischer and Miss Doe. Mr. Bodanzky gave a dramatic account of the score.

"T'ang Horses," by Alice T. Roberts, Winner of the Mary Smith Prize at the 131st Annual Show of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts

Art Portents at Philadelphia

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

THE 131st annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts is interesting this year for its portents rather than for its contents.

Taken by and large, it is a dull show; so dull that no one can quarrel even with the prize awards. The Temple Medal, considered the highest honor, could have gone to none other than Paul Sample's "Miners Resting," one of the few stimulating canvases dealing with contemporary subject matter and the business of American living.

Apart from a few canvases tinged with social consciousness, it would seem as if controversial art, so prominent in the United States during the past year, had been banned both by invitation list and by jury.

The old guard, Redfield, Garber, Schofield, Lathrop, Frieseke, Lawson, McCarter, Waugh, who through the years have brought distinction to Philadelphia national salons, serve now to emphasize the absence of other personalities rather than to raise the caliber of the present display. As a group they are saying what they had to say 25 years ago, and are saying it in the same way.

Placed in a position of prominence in what has always been considered the honor gallery is William M. Paxton's bit of realism, "Nellie Looks Down on Phryne," as strikingly able in its reproduction of nature as "Breaking Waves" by Frederick Waugh. These two canvases, in fact, typify the retrospective tempo of the show.

Academy awards are divided into two categories. One set is given by artists; the other by laymen, representing the academy's committee on exhibition.

Among the art awards, that of the Jennie Sesnan landscape medal to William Glackens for his "Beach, St. Jean de Luz," is especially happy. Glackens is, perhaps, the most outstanding of this year's exhibitors, although one prefers his more American and less Renoiresque canvas "The Soda Fountain."

The Carol H. Beck medal for portraiture goes to Jean MacLane for her forthright, and happily unflattering study of Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy, chaplain to the late King George V.

So barren of outstanding works is the sculpture section that the task of the Sculptors' Jury was rendered doubly difficult. The most ambitious, and most essentially sculptural contribution, "Morning," by Gladys Edgerly Bates, was removed from eligibility due to previous award of the George D. Widener Memorial Medal to that artist. The next best choice was anyone's guess, and it fell to "Awakening," a wholly unoriginal marble nude by Vincent Glinsky.

* * *

The sculpture section, however, is in one respect the show spot of the exhibition. There tradition has been broken—not in the work displayed, but in the physical setting of the display. The spacious rotunda has been freed from obstruction; paintings, heretofore hung on its diagonal walls, have given place to the dignity of great curtains, blue on the straight walls, silver on the diagonals. There is grandeur in the staging. Unfortunately the caliber and size of work shown fails to support the stage set.

The academy's lay jury honored two paintings. "Nurses," by Gordon Samstag, a study in crisp crackling whites, but too photographic, is accorded the Walter Lippincott Prize of $300, largest monetary award in the exhibition. The Mary Smith Prize of $100, awarded annually to the best painting by a woman artist of Philadelphia or vicinity, went to Alice T. Roberts for "T'ang Horses."

Samstag is a noteworthy exhibitor. Again, as in the instance of the Sesnan medal award, one feels that his "Domestics," a study of Negro maids ironing and paring, is more individual than the prize canvas, more colorful and with equal attention to textures.

* * *

To many the big question of this year's annual will be: "How has the artists' rental issue affected the exhibition?"

When the academy refused to pay certain painters and sculptors a stipulated rental fee for their works, it automatically barred those individuals from its walls. To say that their omission is negligible is to go contrary to fact. They are sadly missed, especially in the sculpture section which has been considerably weakened by their absence. But, to be wholly fair, one must admit that it is not the rental issue that renders this exhibition mediocre. The difficulty goes deeper. For some years America's artists of first rank have either sent their second best to this city, or have ignored it altogether. Whether the sidetracking may be traced to the deplorably low amounts offered in prizes, or whether it be due to a local art bias, is a matter for serious discussion. Certain it is that the present annual cannot hold its own with such major displays as those held annually at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, and those biennially at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington.

So few are the outstanding canvases that they can be listed readily. Among them one should note "Guilt" by Eugene Higgins, "Sixth Avenue" by John J. Soble, "Urban Cross Roads" by Roger M. Rittase, "Fish" by Peppino Mangravite, "Old Fashioned Flowers" by Florence S. Whiting, "Connecticut Fields" by Margaret Gest, and "Mojave Desert" by Ernest L. Blumenschein.

According to the prospectus for the annual, "The selection of exhibits is committed to the following jury of artists, and the arrangement thereof to the hanging committee: for painting, Hugh H. Breckenridge, chairman, Jerry Farnsworth, Aldro T. Hibbard, John C. Johansen, Henry Lee McFee, S. Walter Norris, Carroll Tyson; for sculpture, Walker Hancock, chairman, C. P. Jennewein, Arthur Lee; hanging committee, Hugh H. Breckenridge, Carroll Tyson, Walker Hancock; the academy's committee on exhibition, Henry S. Drinker Jr., chairman.

'Call It a Day'

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

SPRING came to the dovecote of the Hiltons in St. John's Wood and caused many a romantic flutter between morning baths and family good nights. An actress, seeking the advice of Roger Hilton, accountant, in straightening out a difference of opinion with the government as to her income tax, seizes the occasion to toss herself at his head. Mrs. Dorothy Hilton finds herself pleasantly embarrassed by the advances of a gentleman from the colonies who mistakes her for the prospective bride selected by his friend, Muriel Weston. The Hilton son, Martin, finds the girl next door a pleasant exchange as a romantic friend as compared with the youth he planned to vacation with at Easter. The elder Hilton daughter, Catherine, comes to the end of her unrequited love for a married portrait painter. The younger daughter, Ann achieves something beyond her fondest dreams, a painting by Rossetti, only to find that this is possibly not the end of all earthly bliss. Even the new maid walks out at unseasonable hours with the neighbor's chauffeur, overexercising the Hilton's dog.

* * *

In nine scenes which succeed each other with agreeable swiftness, thanks to a revolving stage, Miss Smith tells her story of disillusionment with neatly turned and politely audacious dialogue, a craftsmanlike management of what are essentially a group of playlets related by family interest, and a viewpoint that is witty and detached sometimes to the point of cruelty, as in the painful infatuation of Catherine for the painter. One can't be sure that the day won't leave scars upon her heart, even though for the others the aftermath has more to do with farce than comedy in its summation that "nothing happened." Certainly the proceedings of a play that offers a satisfyingly long feast of laughter during the three hours it keeps the audience in the theater are tinged with satire and irony. The spectators break into a general buzz of delighted comment every time the curtain drops and at the end depart with exclamations of pleasure in what they have seen and heard. As farce one can scarcely venture upon doubts as to the plausibility of the incidents that the author has arranged with the neatness and finality of a philosophical equation.

* * *

The Guild has at no time considered expense, with its engagement of such first-rank players as Glenn Anders as the artist and Lawrence Grossmith as the gentleman with tropical inclinations in search of a wife. Both appear only in single scenes. Viola Roach, too, as the plump lady matchmaker who longs to start all over again "naked with a check book," is a high light of the proceedings, steadily admirable in her exceptional ability to speak lines with pace, expressiveness and clarity. Even the charwoman, done to the gloomy hilt by Lillian Brennard Tongue, is to be remembered. She it is who shakes her head over the white paint that the vernal brightness has started her to clean. Now she must go on with it. "It's days like these that let you in for things." Jeanne Dante plays Ann with exuberance and Florence Williams makes Catherine's emotional stress touching.

Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale are altogether right as the Hiltons. To see her entangled in The Times is to see what an expert actress can do to provide visual substance to a scene, abetted by a stage director who is a clever one for casualness. She has that keen sense of story values which keeps her always within the mood of the situation, and she is never bothered by such problems as saying one thing while you are thinking of another. Mr. Merivale is properly dominating and sheepish as the varying winds require. Florence Williams found the heartbreak of young love in her part and Claudia Morgan is as reckless, as insolent as could be desired as the actress in search of an affair. Mr. Anders is properly brutal as the self-centered artist and Mr. Grossmith does marvels with an equivocal, five-minute comedy scene.

Morosco Theater—The Theater Guild presents Call It a Day, by Dodie Smith; directed by Tyrone Guthrie, settings by Lee Simonson; beginning Jan. 29, 1936.

'Gianni Schicchi' in English

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

SOMETHING of a departure occurred at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Jan. 27 when Puccini's Florentine comedy, "Gianni Schicchi," was restored to the active list, but in an English translation. After the wartime ban had been imposed on the German language at the Metropolitan, "Parsifal," "Tristan und Isolde," and "Lohengrin" returned to the repertory in English versions and continued to be sung in English for a time. But eventually the German text came in each case to be resumed. Subsequently no opera has been sung at the Metropolitan in an English translation, though there still has been enough and to spare of translated opera in the august house.

As regards "Gianni Schicchi," an excellent translation was employed, one attributed to the English composer and conductor, Sir Percy Pitt. So favorable was the impression produced by this version and so successful were most of the singers in making the words tell that partisans of an all-opera-in-English policy for the Metropolitan must have been greatly encouraged.

The general performance of the vivacious little work, carefully prepared both scenically and musically, won the unstinted praise of the large audience, which kept up a continual obbligato of laughter throughout its course. Lawrence Tibbett in the name part put to his credit one of his most accomplished and effective impersonations and Mme. Hilda Burke pleased as Lauretta. The Rinuccio was Joseph Bentonelli.

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Bracketed with "Gianni Schicchi" was another and vastly better opera of Puccini's, namely, "La Bohème." The presentation was notable for Madame Norena's really exquisite singing of Mimi's music (it was the Norwegian soprano's last appearance in New York this season), for the vocal opulence of Carlo Morelli as Marcello, and for the carefully considered Rodolfo of Charles Kullmann.

In the Metropolitan's latest "Lakmé" (Jan. 24) the French element in the performance was conspicuously fortified by the participation of Léon Rothier as Nilakantha. Of course his diction and his style—dramatic as well as vocal—were authentic and his voice sounded full and sonorous. This was the eminent French basso's first time with the company this season. The only other French singer in the cast was Mme. Lily Pons, whose Lakmé remains her most completely successful part.

Arturo Toscanini's second Philharmonic-Symphony program of the season, with Robert Casadesus, the French pianist as soloist, was launched on the evening of Jan. 30 in Carnegie Hall.

* * *

Purists were doubtless shocked because Mr. Toscanini introduced a clarinet into Bach's second "Brandenburg" concerto, in F, which opened the concert. But the solo group in this concerto consists of a violin, a flute, an oboe, and a trumpet, and doubtless Mr. Toscanini felt that it was safer to entrust to a clarinet (even though Bach himself never used one) the excessively high part designed for the trumpet than to court disaster once more by essaying it on a modern trumpet.

In any event, the clarinet proved to be effective, and the entire execution of the concerto was a marvel of clearness, convincing tempi, exquisitely finished detail, and tonal rightness. Brahms's second piano concerto, in B-flat, was not quite such smooth sailing. Although Mr. Casadesus brought to it a virtuoso's technic and Mr. Toscanini led a masterly accompaniment, there were reservoirs of feeling in the work that remained sealed. Wherever brilliance and impetuosity were in order, Mr. Casadesus excelled, but the romantic side of Brahms he neglected. Consequently, the one thoroughly satisfactory movement of the four was the concluding Allegretto grazioso.

The second half of the concert was given over to Beethoven, represented by the overture to "Coriolanus" and the Fourth Symphony. The passion, the pride, the pleading of the great overture were set forth with gripping vividness and power and at the same time with a maximum of tonal beauty. In a performance of the Fourth Symphony that beggars praise, two things were particularly noticeable—the taut suspense of the prefatory Adagio and the eerie mysterious, unearthly quality that pervaded the scherzo.

Mr. Coward in a New Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

MR. NOEL COWARD, who has for many years now been the Admirable Crichton of the English stage, has now brought his guns to bear on the only territory he had not yet conquered, namely, the one-act play. He has written a series of six one-act plays, of which he is presenting half on alternate evenings at the Phoenix Theater.

At least, they are one-act plays in the specification. But not everything that takes 40 minutes to mime and recite is a one-act play. "The Astonished Heart," the second of Mr. Coward's entertainments, is a closely packed précis of a full-length play, which has to be presented in no fewer than six scenes which the author, with some violence to probability, has decreed, for the saving of time, shall be presented within the same décor. On the other hand, an anecdote is not a short story, either, and "Family Album" (which opens Mr. Coward's program) and "Red Peppers" (which closes it) are little more than charades, though the former is presented with all Mr. Coward's mastery of mannerism and of style, and the latter has great exuberance to commend it.

* * *

The most ambitious piece, "The Astonished Heart," is the tale of a noted psychiatrist who becomes infatuated with a school friend of his wife's, Leonora Vail, who quickly tires of him. The piece suffers from constriction; the characters have not room to move about; the author has no space to establish his points.

There are, however, two exceptions to this judgment. Barbara Faber, the wife, is beautifully sketched in, and as beautifully played by Miss Alison Leggatt; and the swift change in the fifth scene from pointless bickering to Christian Faber's stricken determination to kill himself is a magnificent piece of craftsmanship.

There is not the same room for hesitation in respect of "Family Album." There are several delightful things in it, such as the evocation of childhood memories by the discovery of an old musical box. The staging, which is devised by Mr. Coward himself, with its quiet burlesque of Victorian attitudes and deliberation, is quite exquisite. But the basic idea of the joke, the transformation of a funeral party from solemnity to rollicking farce, may offend many susceptibilities.

* * *

The satire on two incompetent and quarrelsome music hall artists in "Red Peppers" raises no questions of propriety. Their two songs, "Has Anybody Seen Our Ship?" and "Men About Town," are entrancing, and the jokes in the dialogue give all the pleasure to be expected from old and valued friends. Miss Gertrude Lawrence's and Mr. Coward's dancing in this scene is absolutely right, and arouses volleys of enthusiasm. Altogether, an entertaining and stimulating evening. H. H.

The current exhibition at the Toronto Art Gallery includes paintings by the 28 members of the Canadian Group of Painters, to which the original Group of Seven of 1919 has been enlarged, and their 31 "invited contributors." Three of the original Group of Seven—Lawren Harris, Arthur Lismer and A. Y. Jackson—are represented in this exhibition.

The Art of Soviet Russia

Art in the U. S. S. R. London and New York: The Studio Publications, Inc., edited by C. G. Holme. Cloth, $4.50; paper, $3.50.

STUDIO PUBLICATIONS has done a valuable service in compiling a concise and well-illustrated volume which embraces all the arts in the Soviet Union as they progress and yield to new influences. The number of people who are curious about these developments in Russia is increasing rapidly, while the sources of information in English are few, and bear too markedly the imprint of enthusiasm or prejudice. We have been obliged to piece together information gathered here and there, and to depend frequently upon inferior photography for knowledge.

"Art in the U. S. S. R." is excellently illustrated; aside from the texts we have visible proof of what is being done in painting and sculpture and the graphic arts, in the theater and cinema and architecture. Much of the material included has been treated extensively by correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor. The value of the book lies in its inclusiveness.

* * *

No Soviet critic goes far in a discussion of recent effort without bringing to bear the qualifications of Socialist Realism. This term is not easily defined; it applies flexibly and acquires new meaning with changing tendencies. Socialist Realism pertains to both form and content in the arts; it requires a strict discipline of the craftsman, for he finds himself one member of a large collective group, and it is his responsibility to demonstrate the struggles, the aspirations and the accomplishments of that group. It is expected that he will cultivate technical methods most efficient in relating his ideas and that he will do everything in his power to convey them dynamically. To this day eccentricity and individualistic tendency is discountenanced. We may note from the illustrations that painters strive for clarity and simplicity, so that their ideas can be apprehended by workers.

* * *

Soviet authorities have contributed the various chapters. To readers unaccustomed to the unqualified praise of Russians for Russian achievement, the text may seem a bit simple and angular. Every picture, every play is twisted somehow to fit the slogan; all are found harmonious with the tenets of Socialist Realism. The writers feel constrained to include a good measure of state philosophy in their commentary. Looking at the photographs one judges that only the obvious historical or propagandist themes accord with strict teaching; in general the works have a universal appeal, a tinge of romance, an engaging design. The "ideology" is superimposed.

Architecture accommodates itself to new needs, and it is apparent what extraordinary opportunities lie before Soviet builders of vision and ingenuity. The paintings disclose a pretty close adherence to ancient Russian traditions, brought up to date with a few touches of modernism. Most abundant is graphic art, for Russians possess a great gift for literary depiction in posters, illustrations and prints. The sheer oddity of the staging of most plays is captivating. The theater and cinema are the most experimental of the arts on the formal side; in content they are frankly doctrinal.

The minor arts of stone and woodcarving, carpets, porcelain, and "palekh" (decorated papier-maché done in the ikon tradition) continue in accordance with ancient practice. A few alterations have been made in iconography, but otherwise there are no revolutionary changes.

Having completed the text of "Art in the U. S. S. R.," one pauses to wonder that so much effort has been expended on the arts when a nation has been indefatigably absorbed in vast industrial enterprise. Art is looked upon, not as an accessory, but a necessity in everyday life. The artist is not a favored personage, but a worker among workers.

'The Ghost Goes West'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

RENE CLAIR'S first English film deals exclusively with Scotsmen and Americans. English audiences can therefore enjoy its delightful and kindly satire with a pleasing sense of immunity. The air is thick with arrows and shafts of agreeably derisory fun, but none comes in their direction.

Very diverting it all is. The Scotch jokes in particular are excellent. Since the clan system was broken down after the rebellion of the '45, it is surprising that M. Clair's amiable ridicule of private feuds and friendships should be so amazingly fresh and pointed today. Yet this is probably the most amusing part of a most amusing film. Nothing could be more satisfying than the moment when the fiery MacLaggans advance toward their English enemies, and, finding that a representative of the rival clan of the Glouries is fighting on the same side as themselves, turn round in disgust, and leave the battlefield to fight their rivals.

That all happened 200 years ago, at a time when young Murdoch Glourie became involved in a farcical misadventure that condemned his ghost to walk the earth until his reputation should be avenged upon a descendant of the MacLaggans. It is this ghost-walking, castle-haunting business that provides the cue for the American end of the satire. Donald Glourie, the impoverished twentieth-century representative of the once-powerful Glouries, has a castle to sell. What could be more in the best traditions of the screen than that an American chain-store magnate, with a beautiful daughter, should wish to buy it in order to advertise his business, and, having bought it, should transport it, stone by stone and rafter by rafter, to the other side of the Atlantic, where it is set up, in much more than its original glory, somewhere in Florida.

This, or course, furnishes the opportunity for trotting out some of the most venerable jokes in the Anglo-American repertory. The youth of America, said Oscar Wilde, is its oldest tradition, and it is a tradition that M. Clair sees no reason for discarding. He has many a sally at the expense of Americans' supposed fondness for transporting antiques from Britain, and employing them to advertise the most incongruous merchandise. Occasionally, his satire hereabouts is very funny, as in the ubiquitous nature of his radio installations, but at times it descends to the mechanical gesture of making his characters mispronounce words.

M. Clair is too sophisticated to take his ghost story seriously. Although, for some mysterious reason, his film is licensed for adults only, he is not out to make one's flesh creep. He laughs at the romantic conventions of his story just as he laughs at everything else. And by doing so, and putting his audiences off their guard, he is able to bring out many a thrill that more direct approach would have ruined. One shot of an empty glass on a table, that suddenly bursts outward, will be long remembered; and the ghost's habit of stooping as he shoulders his way through locked doors is, too, a happy touch.

Perhaps there is an excess of studio work about the film. We could have done with more examples of the magnificent hill scenery of Scotland. But mountains and rivers, skies and valleys provide a less suitable target for satire than do men and women, and their multitude of inventions, and this probably accounts for M. Clair's boycotting them.

The film is exceedingly well acted. Mr. Robert Donat is especially good in the dual role of the ghost and his descendant, and his voice in the former role is very fine indeed. Miss Jean Parker plays the heroine as attractively as is possible with a somewhat featureless character, and Mr. Herbert Lomas is endlessly diverting in the part of one of Donald Glourie's creditors who is persuaded into financing a rather extravagant dinner. H. H.

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Chinese Woman Learns to Fly At California Flying School

Aviation

Flying has captured the imagination of Chinese youth with a number of other things from the western world. There is a flying school in Hong Kong which gives mechanical and technical instruction, and in New York special classes of Chinese aviation students from schools in the vicinity have won licenses in the metropolitan area.

It is not strange therefore that Chinese women should find the pull of aviation as strongly as the men of their race. Thus to the Boeing School of Aeronautics in Oakland, Calif., which trains pilots for the transcontinental American airways, came a Chinese woman, Miss Ya-Ching Lee, to take flying instruction at this overwhelmingly masculine school.

Miss Lee has now returned to China after having taken every type of flying instruction offered by the Boeing school. Originally from Shanghai, Miss Lee came from Switzerland where she was educated, and began a course of general aviation instruction in the student type of ship at Oakland.

She went from this rudimentary course to instrument and radio beam flying, made a very accurate cross-country blind-flying trip "under the hood" from Reno to Oakland, and had night flights and additional cross-country work in a tri-motored plane. Miss Lee's class also made a cross-country trip from Oakland, Calif., to Chicago and return.

Miss Lee now possesses a private pilot's license, the highest type possible for a non-citizen and is also a member of the Caterpillar Club, by whose rules each member must have made a forced parachute jump in order to be eligible.

Miss Ya Ching Lee
Chinese Woman Who Earned Her Pilot's License at Oakland (Calif.) School

* * *

Flying Trouble Shooters

Motorists can call up their touring associations in case of trouble but what of the flier who is marooned miles from civilization by engine or plane failure? Usually, the aviator must walk to the nearest town, telephone or wire the manufacturer for a replacement part and wait until the mail or express delivers it. Again there is the chance that he may not have the proper tools to do the replacement job.

At the Boston airport, Irving Johnson and Frank P. Gallant, two mechanically minded youths of vision, have recently organized a company to take care of aviation emergencies of this type. They are going to purchase a plane and in the spring will start an emergency parts and equipment service to any point in New England.

In addition to this activity the two lads will act as aircraft and equipment brokers and will serve airlines, private owners and aircraft operators. They have also taken the distributorship of a popular light sport plane.

As private flying increases and the need for service exists on a broader pattern, there seems to be little doubt that "flying gargage" service of this type may play a tremendously important and profitable role in aviation.

* * *

British Long Distance Planes

When Winston Churchill, noted British statesman, thundered that "the new frontier of England is the Rhine," there could be little doubt that, with the memory of the London air raids of the World War, he was referring to the role which aviation may play in future conflicts by spreading the theater of war operations far afield.

As if in answer to the knowledge of the truth of this assertion is a new fleet of bombing planes being constructed for the British air ministry which have a radius of 1500 miles with a full bomb load. This range obviously could cover the distance from London to the Rhine and return. The new planes, Vickers "Wellesley," have a non-stop range of 8000 miles with fuel only and are constructed on the "geodetic" principle invented by B. N. Wallis, chief engineer of the Vickers-Burney airship R100.

Geodetic construction allows drastic weight reduction without loss of strength and permits a larger, more efficient wing. A geodetic fuselage is composed of metal strips which wind their way from end to end, crossing each other and forming an interlacing pattern. There are no internal bracing wires, struts or tie-rods. The wings are wound the same way and there is no internal bracing necessary. In a larger plane of transport size this open wing space could be employed for additional accommodations.

According to Mr. Wallis the forces which the wing encounters are not shunted to spars and struts as in a conventional model plane but are made to "crawl" around the surfaces where the windings reinforce each other. The effect is to obtain a remarkable increase in strength without loss in rigidity and with a saving of weight.

The Wellesley fuselage was loaded up to 11½ times its weight for strength tests and demonstrated its ability to perform with suitable characteristics on an overload flight test. Its completion opens up possibilities for British capture of the long-distance record of 5657 miles, now held by France for the longest nonstop flight.

Spindle Reduction Pushed in Britain To Raise Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 4—The House of Commons, upon reassembling today after its vacation, debated the cotton spinning bill which the Government is pushing. The measure has become sharply controversial as a number of exporting manufacturers are opposing it on the ground that it may increase their costs of production.

The bill would set up an official body with compulsory powers to reduce uneconomic competition among cotton spinning mills in Lancashire.

Under the measure the board would purchase and put out of action some 8,000,000 spindles, the continued operation of which is held unduly to depress prices. For this purpose the board would obtain funds from two sources. It would make a compulsory levy upon the cotton spinning mills that remain in operation. It would also be empowered to borrow up to £2,000,000, repayable with interest at 2½ per cent per annum, in 15 years, out of the proceeds of the levy.

Gradual Contraction

In the event of these sources of finance proving inadequate, the Government itself, through its own Board of Trade, would make such advances to the spinning board as might be necessary to prevent default on loan obligations.

From two to three years would be allowed for the period of spinning trade contraction. During this interval no additions would be permitted to existing mills. But this is not to interfere with either replacements or with the substitution of modern machinery for old.

Spinners Represented

The spindles board to be entrusted with these powers would consist of a chairman and two members appointed by the Government Board of Trade after consultation with representatives of the spinning industry. The board would have the help of an officially appointed advisory committee representing cotton spinners' interests.

The Labor Opposition in the House of Commons criticizes the bill on the ground that it fails to make adequate provision for the workers who will be displaced. Some modification in that direction is therefore thought probable.

Motorcar Travel Takes Jump in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4—A single motorcar traveling 40 miles an hour, 24 hours a day, going 14 miles to the gallon, would take 48,513 years to consume the amount of gasoline sold in Pennsylvania in 1935, according to William S. Canning, engineering director of the Keystone Automobile Club.

Mr. Canning reached this figure while engaged in determining the percentage of travel increase on the basis of gasoline sales in the Commonwealth.

The total number of gallons consumed in 1935 was 1,214,180,939—just 92,384,655 more than in 1934. This rise in quantity sold pointed to a 7.28 per cent traffic increase, according to Mr. Canning's figures.

At an average of 14 miles to the gallon, he says, this total was sufficient to provide 16,997,533,146 vehicle miles, an increase of more than 1,152,000,000 over the 1934 total.

Polish Trend Toward League Offset by Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Feb. 4—Poland's action in declining to send a representative to the oil embargo meeting at Geneva puzzles statesmen there who had been pleased at the recent trend of Polish foreign policy toward support of the League.

As one of the dozen oil-producing countries Poland is understood to have told the League experts that she exports no oil to Italy, her oil going mainly to Czechoslovakia.

Trend Toward League

There have been recent indications that Poland was beginning to base her foreign policy on League co-operation.

This fact is deduced from the stress laid by Joseph Beck, the Foreign Minister, on Poland's obligations to the League in his speech to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Sejm on Jan. 15. Mr. Beck placed Poland's League commitments first when underlining her determination to honor all her international engagements. He also made special and significant mention of Poland's long-standing alliances with France and Roumania.

For the past two years, these alliances have been deliberately pushed into the background and Mr. Beck's attention has seemed mainly concentrated on developing better relations with Germany. Today, however, he is showing a distinct tendency to mark the beat of Polish foreign policy with the other foot.

Other Straws

Further evidence pointing in the same direction is seen in the fact that Mr. Beck coupled the Polish-Soviet Pact of Non-Aggression with the Polish-German Pact of Friendship when describing the lines of "neighborly friendliness" on which he urged Europe to develop a policy of peace. The Polish-Soviet Pact has been out of the limelight for several years.

Another pointer which is regarded here as having considerable importance is the fact that during the January session of the League Council, Poland supported strong League action in the Danzig dispute in spite of the fact that such action was strongly condemned in Germany.

Other important passages in Mr. Beck's speech were directed to Lithuania and Czechoslovakia. He warned the former that she was endangering peace in supporting financially (as Poland alleges) the Ukrainian separatists who were found guilty of complicity in the murder of Minister of the Interior Bronislaw Pieracki in June, 1934.

Teschen Arbitration

To Czechoslovakia Mr. Beck declared that Poland would welcome any act calculated to give effect to the rights of the Polish minority. This was a reference to the dispute over Teschen, the coal-bearing area in the north of Czechoslovakia which Poland thinks ought by right to be Polish. Mr. Beck did not, however, accept the offer made by Dr. Beneš, some weeks before he became President of Czechoslovakia, to submit the whole dispute to arbitration.

On the whole the, observers saw in Mr. Beck's speech a recognition of the growing importance of the League as a result of Britain's adhesion to the policy of real collective security. Most authorities agree that if such a policy is built up through the League it will be of the utmost value to Poland, whose chief aim—like that of Britain—is to remain at peace with everybody, particular, with her two mighty neighbors, Germany and Soviet Russia.

Polish-Lithuanian Conflict Flares In Minority Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VILNA—Monster manifestations are being held here against the Lithuanian Government for its treatment of the Polish minority, for its refusal to enter into normal relations with Poland and for its alleged assistance to Ukrainian revolutionaries.

Poles declare that the Polish minority in Lithuania consists of 200,000 (18 per cent) in a population of 2,500,000. The Lithuanians, however, admit only to 3 per cent of Poles.

According to the Polish view this minority is deprived of all cultural rights, its schools are closed or subject to the most irksome supervision, the Polish language is tabooed, Polish newspapers constantly confiscated. In fact the life of Poles in Lithuania is burdensome in the extreme. They deny that the Lithuanian attitude is by way of retaliation, and declare the Lithuanian minority in Poland profits by the rights and privileges of all other national minorities.

Substitution of the word "Pole" for "Lithuanian" and "Lithuanian" for "Pole" in this complaint, puts the issue precisely from the Lithuanian standpoint. Vilna's protests against the existing Polish-Lithuanian relations are based on the fact that since the Poles occupied Vilna in 1920 Lithuania has regarded herself as in a condition of war with Poland. She has closed her frontiers and cut herself off from all cultural, commercial and political communication, so that a distance of two hours railway journey from Kaunas to Vilna is traversed via Königsberg and takes a whole day.

As there are a good many people in the Vilna district with kinsfolk across the border, this is naturally irksome.

The third cause for complaint is the alleged attitude of Lithuania—denied by the Lithuanian Government—toward the Ukrainian terrorist organization. At the recent trial of the terrorists accused of complicity in the assassination of Minister Pieracki and others, it has been proved to the satisfaction of Poles that these terrorists were subsidized by the Lithuanian Government, even given false passports with the connivance of Lithuanian authorities and supplied with visas for entering America.

Poles also accuse Czechoslovakia of aiding and abetting Ukrainian terrorists against Poland. To which the Czechs reply firstly by a denial and secondly by a counter-accusation against Poland for harboring certain Slovak separatists who are declared to be carrying on subversive propaganda against the Czech State from the safe vantage-ground of Polish soil.

Townsend Plan Declared Inflationary by Board

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board, a statistical organization supported by large corporations, said Feb. 2 that adoption of the Townsend plan of old-age pensions would transfer $20,000,000,000 or more of "depreciated" money to a fraction of the population.

The conference further declared that the plan would reduce the income and living standards of the nation as a whole.

Landon Named to Speak

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4 (AP)—Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas will speak here Feb. 28, it is announced by John Landis, chairman of the second annual Republican Founders' Day in Nebraska. The program will be given in the University of Nebraska Coliseum.

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*Majestic	Feb. 5	S'thamp'n, Feb. 12	Feb. 5, 1:00 pm	Feb. 5, 8:00 pm
American Banker	Feb. 7	Plymouth, Feb. 16	Feb. 6, 8:00 pm	Feb. 7, 12:00 m
†Transylvania	Feb. 8	L'ndn'd'ry, Feb. 16	Feb. 7, 8:00 pm	Feb. 8, 8:00 am
‡Hansa	Feb. 8	Cherbourg, Feb. 16	Feb. 7, 8:00 pm	Feb. 8, 8:00 pm

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Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco, Feb. 12	Feb 7, 4:00 pm	Feb 7, 7:30 pm
§Manuiani	San Francisco, Feb. 26	Feb. 21, 4:00 pm	Feb. 21, 7:30 pm

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Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
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Listed Stock Quotations • **Many Securities Gain Up to 2 Points in Active Trading** • Commodity and Money Markets

Specialties Hold Center of Stage In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Specialties held most of the play in today's stock market.

The list had its periods of profit taking and buying when the ticker tape fell behind floor transactions.

Gainers of fractions to 2 or more points included Case, Deere, International Harvester, Standard Oils of Indiana and California, Macy, Penney, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Goodyear, Firestone, American Telephone, Western Union, Douglas, United Aircraft, Motor Products and National Supply preferred.

General Motors and Chrysler sagged and the mines eased. The steels, utilities and rails were narrow.

Principal foreign exchanges backed up in terms of the dollar as inflation ardor tended to cool. United States Government securities rallied. Cotton was heavy.

The late tone in stocks was firm. Transfers approximated 2,800,000 shares.

Gold Movement Watched

With gold leaving the United States for the first time since September, 1934. Washington activities were being watched closer than ever by the financial district.

On the cheerful side of the ledger it was noted that January retail sales were well maintained despite adverse weather conditions. Some reviewers estimated department store distribution at about 7 per cent above that of the same 1935 months.

Much interest was shown in the du Pont report for last year which disclosed profits of $5.04 a share as against $3.66 in 1934. At the same time the warning of du Pont officials against increasing taxes was not overlooked. For the 12 months, it was said, the corporation's tax bill amounted to about 90 cents a share.

Sterling was off ⅝ of a cent at $5.02⅝ in initial foreign exchange transactions. The French franc was unchanged at 6.69½ cents.

Bond Prices Higher

Led by U. S. Government securities, bond market prices, generally, pointed higher in today's session.

Dealers said inflationary psychology did not seem quite so important as during the past week, and the ability of federal loans to recover in brisk trading tended to bring more cheerful sentiment for the list, as a whole.

There was a heavy turnover in Treasury 2⅞s, this issue gaining 3-32 of a point at 100.10. Other Governments registered advances ranging from 1-32 to 6-32 of a point.

Among corporate gainers of fractions to around a point were Allegheny 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, St. Paul 5s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Goodyear 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Frisco 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Minor declines were shown by Chile Copper 5s, Erie 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, North American 5s and Postal Telegraph 5s. Many of the utilities were about unchanged.

In the foreign section small gains predominated. Firm obligations included Brazil 6½s, French Government 7½s, German 5½s and Italian 7s.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 4, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div In $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Atlas Corp	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
..	Am Pneumf	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
8.75	Bos & Albany	36½	36	36	37⅞
..	Bos & Me A St	13½	13⅛	13½	12½
..	Copper Range	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
.15e	Eas Gas & Fuel	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅛
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
..	Eastern S S	11	10¾	11	10¼
8.00	Edison Elec	161	160½	160½	150¾
.62½a	Employer's Group	25½	25	25½	25½
..	First Nat Stores	46⅞	45⅞	46⅛	45½
1.75b	General Capit	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38¼
..	Isle Royal	1½	1½	1½	1¾
..	Loew's Thea	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10½
..	Maine Cent	13	11⅞	12½	11¾
..	Maine Cent pf	38	36½	38	36
..	Mass Util Assn	3	2⅞	3	2½
..	Mergenthaler	45	44	44	46
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121	120½	121	121½
..	Nor Butte	45c	42c	42c	48c
7.00	Old Colony R R	61¾	61	61½	61½
.25	Old Dominion	65c	65c	65c	59c
..	Quincy Mining	75c	75c	75c	71c
.40	Shawmut Assn	12½	13	13	13
4.00	Torrington	97½	96⅝	96⅝	96¼
..	Unit Gas	6⅝	6	6⅝	5⅞
..	Utah Apex	2	2	2	2¼
..	Utah M & T	70c	70c	70c	65c
4.50a	United Shoe M	90	89¾	89¾	89¾
1.50	United Sh M pf	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
1.00	United Tw Drill	25	25	25	25
..	Warren Bros	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	7

a—partly extra. b—pays stock dividend. e—optional—cash or stock.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	.99⅜	.99⅞	.99¼	.99½	..
July	.88⅛	.88¾	.88⅛	.88½	+ ⅛
September	.87¼	.87¾	.87¼	.87¾	— ⅛
	Corn				
May	.60⅜	.60⅜	.60¼	.60½	— ⅛
July	.60⅜	.61	.60⅜	.60¾	..
September	.60¾	.61	.60¾	.60	— ..
	Oats				
May	.28½	.28⅝	.28½	.28⅝	..
July	.28½	.28½	.28	.28	..
September	.21½	.27½	.27⅜	.27½	..
	Rye				
May	.57¼	.58	.57¼	.57⅝	+ ¼
July	.56⅛	.57½	.56⅛	.56¼	+ ⅜
	Winnipeg Wheat				
		High	Low	Last	Chg
May		.86⅜	.85⅞	.86	— ¼
July		.87	.86⅝	.86¾	— ¼
October		.85¾	.85¼	.85⅝	—.01

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Am Woolen pf	$1.00	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 20
Franklin Simon & Co pf	$1.75	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 17
Final				
Woolworth (FW) & Co (Am D R)	.66	4-5c	.. Feb. 8	Jan. 14
Regular				
Collins & Aikman	50c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 17
Gen Motors Corp	50c	Q	Mar. 12	Feb. 13
Harbinson Walker Refactories	25c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Do, extra	12½c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 6
Sherwin-Williams (Can) 6% pf AA	$1.50	Q	Mar. 2	.....
Do dep rec for 6% pf AA	$1.50	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 15
So Cal Edis pf B	37½c	Q	Mar. 16	Feb. 20

R. R. Door-to-Door Service

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Reading Company and the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey announced a free door-to-door pickup and delivery service on less than carload freight will begin April 1. The service will be in effect at all principal stations on their lines regardless of origin or destination of traffic.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb. 4	Last Feb. 3
49⅞	49½	1.80	Abraham & Str	47	46½	47	..
118	112¼	7	Abraham & S pf	115	115	115	116
70	68⅛	2½	Acme Steel	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
12½	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	12¾	(12½	12⅜	12½
100½	100⅜	5	Adams Exp pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100½
35¼	33⅞	2	Adams Millis	34½	34¼	34¼	34¾
25	22⅛	.60	Addressograph	23¼	22¾	23¼	23
2½	1⅛	..	Advance Rumley	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	4
8½	7⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅞
194	168½	3f	Air Reduction	191	190½	191	189½
3½	2	..	Airway Elec App	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
17⅞	15½	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	16½	16	16	16¼
45½	27½	..	Allegheny pr pf (h)	45	43½	45	43½
4⅝	2¾	..	Allegh Corp (h)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½
29¾	12⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	27⅞	27	27	27¼
28¼	12½f	..	Allegh pf xw (h)	27⅝	27	27⅝	27
128½	12¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	27½	27	27½	27⅛
37½	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	(37
27¾	23¾	1	Allied Mills	26¾	26	26	26½
170¾	157	6	Allied Chem	166¼	164	164½	166¼
124	120½	7	All Ch of 120 25-32	120 25-3	2120 25-32	120 25-32	120 25-32
7¾	6¾	..	Allied Stores	8	7¾	7⅞	7¾
43⅜	35⅞	..	Allis Chalmers	44¾	43⅝	44½	43⅝
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	23⅜	23	23⅜	23
72¼	68½	5	Allied Stores of	70	70	70	70½
5⅝	3⅝	..	Amal Leather	5	4¾	4¾	5
87	75	2	Amerada	83¼	82¼	83¼	82¾
57¾	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	57	56½	57	56¾
47⅝	43	.25b	Am Bank Note	46¾	46	46½	46¼
68	65	3	Am Bank Note pf	68	66½	68	..
19¼	16¼	3b	Am Crystal Sug	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	17¼
50½	42½	1f	Am Brake S&F	48¼	47¼	48¼	47¼
134½	119⅞	4f	Am Can	125¾	124¾	125⅝	124¼
38½	32⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	34½	34	34½	33¾
66¼	62	..	Am Car & F pf	65¾	65¼	65¾	64½
40⅝	31	..	Am Chain	39½	38¼	38¼	38½
91¾	88	3	Am Chicle	91⅝	91⅝	91	91¼
13	8½	..	Am Colortype	12¼	11¾	12	11¾
30⅝	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	30½	29¾	29⅞	29⅞
2⅝	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2½	2¼	2½	2¾
13	9¾	..	Am European	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	12⅝
9⅛	7	..	Am & For Pow	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8½
41¼	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	38½	38	38½	37¼
37¼	26	..	Am & F Pow 6	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	32
17⅞	12¼	..	Am & F Pw 2pf	16½	16½	16⅛	15⅝
14½	13	1	Am Hawaiian	14	14	14	..
39¼	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	38½	38⅜	38½	37½
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7½
4⅝	3	..	Am Ice	4	4	4	3⅞
46	38½	3	Am Hide & L pf	43¼	42⅞	43¼	..
24	19	2	Am Ice pf	20½	20½	20½	21
38¾	25½	..	Am Locomotive	29⅝	29	29⅝	28
12⅞	10⅝	..	Am International	12⅝	12¼	12½	12¼
86¾	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	87⅝	87½	87½	86½
12⅛	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
35¾	27⅝	..	Am Metal	35⅝	35	35	35⅝
29⅞	26⅞	.80	Am Mach & Fy	26⅞	26½	26¾	27
39	38¼	1½	Am News	38½	38½	38½	38¼
10¾	8⅝	..	Am Power & Lt	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	9⅞
46	37½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	44¼	43¼	43½	44
55⅛	44⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	53½	52¼	52¼	53⅜
27⅞	22½	..	Am Radiator	24⅜	23¾	24¼	23⅞
32⅞	29⅜	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	32¼	31⅞	32	32⅛
94	89⅜	5	Am Safety Razor	94½	94½	94½	94
26¼	20⅜	..	Am Seating	25⅞	24½	24½	25⅞
31	25⅞	2	Am Shipbuilding	28½	28½	28½	28½
65⅞	56¾	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	65⅞	64¾	65	65⅞
144	136½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	143½	143½	143½	143½
73½	69⅞	3f	Am Snuff	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
141⅛	133⅞	6	Am Snuff pf	142	143	143	..
96½	96½	5	Am Tobacco	102¼	101½	101½	101
103	98¼	5	Am Tobacco B	103½	102½	103½	103
28½	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	29¼	28½	29	28⅜
36	33⅞	2f	Am Stores	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
58½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	56	55¾	56	56½
162¾	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	164⅞	162¼	164⅛	162¼
8½	7	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7½
35	30	..	Am Type F pf (h)	31⅞	31¼	31¼	32
26⅝	23⅞	1	Am Sum Tob	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	24⅝
24¼	21¼	1	Am Wat W & E	23	22⅝	22⅝	23
11½	9⅞	..	Am Woolen	11	10½	10¾	11½
70¾	62½	..	Am Woolen pf	67⅞	66½	66½	67¼
1⅞	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	1¾
10	7⅝	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	9⅞	8½	9⅞	8½
6⅝	4⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	6½	6	6	6⅜
31½	28	..	Anaconda Cop	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
40	35	..	Anaconda Wire	42	39	42	38½
23⅜	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	23¼
111	104⅜	6½	Anchor Cap pf	109⅞	109	109	..
13¼	11⅝	..	Andes Copper	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
5⅜	3⅛	..	A P W Paper	5	5	5	3
50	45	1f	Archer Daniels	43½	42¼	42¼	44½
110½	105¼	7	Armour Del pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107⅝
7⅜	4⅜	..	Armour Ill	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
84	66¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	80½	80	80½	80
9¼	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞
11	8½	..	Artloom Corp	10½	10¼	10⅜	10½
52½	47⅝	1f	Armstrong Corn	51	50¾	51	50½
15½	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	15	14½	14½	14¼
109	106½	1.28	Asso Dry G 1pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
76½	59	2e	Atchison T&SF	76¼	74⅞	75¾	75½
100	90¾	5	Atchison pf	98½	98½	98½	98⅛
32¾	29	..	Atl Coast Line	32	30⅝	31¾	31
15½	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	13¾	13	13¾	13⅞
18	14½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
31⅜	27⅛	1	Atl Refining	32⅜	31½	32¼	31¼
59	48	2	Atlas Powder	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	58
116½	111½	6	Atlas Powder pf	117	117	117	116½
27	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	26⅞	26½	26⅝	..
44⅜	40⅛	..	Auburn Auto	43	42	42	42⅞
10⅛	8½	..	Austin Nichols	9¼	9	9⅛	8⅞
46½	41½	2	Austin Nichol A	44	44	44	..
6¾	4⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
			—B—				
5½	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5¼	4⅞	5	5
43¼	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	45	43	44¼	42
18⅞	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	19½	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
25½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	26½	24	26¼	24¼
45⅛	41⅞	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45¼	45	45¼	44¾
116½	114	7	Bangor & Ar pf	117½	117½	117½	117½
17½	13¼	..	Barker Bros	16¾	16½	16¾	..
88½	82¼	..	Barker Bros pf	87⅞	87⅞	87¾	88
17⅞	14⅛	.60¶	Barnsdall A	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17¼
20½	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	18¾	18½	18½	19
14¼	13⅛	1	Belding Hem	13⅞	13¾	13.¢	14
24¾	21⅜	.25e	Bendix Aviation	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝
23½	20	1½f	Beneficial Ind Ln	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	20⅝
56¾	48	2	Best & Co	51½	51½	51½	51⅜
54⅝	49¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	53¼	52⅝	52⅞	53
132½	120¼	1¾g	Beth Steel pf	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼
33	23	1b	Bigelow Sanford	33½	32¼	32¼	33
17½	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	17⅜	17	17⅛	17¼
92	92	..	Blumenthal pf	92	92	92	..
26½	20⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	25⅞	24⅞	25	25
58⅝	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br.	58¾	57½	57½	58½
45	39¾	2f	Bon Ami B	41¾	41	41½	41¼
28¼	25⅜	1.60	Borden	28¼	27⅞	28	28¼
72	64	2	Borg Warner	72½	72	72¼	72
11½	7¾	..	Boston & Maine	10⅞	10½	10½	..
3⅞	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
54⅞	51½	2	Briggs Mfg	54⅛	53⅝	54	53⅞
17¾	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Brass	17¼	16⅝	17	17⅛
51⅞	48	3	Briggs & Strat	51	51	51	..
46	41	2f	Bristol Myers	45	45	45	44½
46	40¼	3	Brooklyn Man T	43¾	43½	43½	43⅝
99¾	98⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98¾	97¾	97¾	99
6⅜	4½	..	Brooklyn Queens	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
56½	53½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	56	55½	56	55¼
10⅞	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	9⅜	9	9⅜	..
12½	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	12¼	12	12¼	12
19½	17⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	18⅝	18	18⅜	18½
3	2¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜
11¼	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10¾
96	85	..	Budd Mfg pf	92¾	92	92	..
13¾	12	..	Budd Wheel	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
30¾	22¾	..	Bullard	31⅛	30¼	30¼	30½
14⅜	11½	..	Bulova Watch	14½	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
7⅞	1⅜	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
1½	⅞	..	Burns Bros B (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
28½	25⅝	.60¶	Burroughs Add	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	28
5⅝	2⅝	..	Bush Term (h)	5⅛	5	5	4¾
23¾	16½	..	Bush T B pf ct	20½	19¾	20½	19¾
4⅞	2⅝	..	Butte Copper	4	3¾	3¾	4
3⅝	1	..	Butterick (h)	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	3⅛
23¼	19⅞	..	Buyers	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	21¾
74	64	..	Byers pf	66	66	66	..
			—C—				
37⅝	33⅝	1½	Calif Packing	35	34¾	34¾	34¾
1¼	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
8¼	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	32¾	32½	32½	32½
16½	14½	1	Canada Dry	16	14¾	15¾	15⅛
12⅞	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	13½	12⅝	13⅜	12⅞
43½	39¾	2	Cannon Mills	41	40¾	41	40
8⅝	7¾	.20	Capital Admin	17¼	17	17⅛	17⅛
110½	97½	..	Carriers & Gen Cp	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8¼
128½	116	4	Case Thread	108¾	107	107	108⅛
64	54¾	2	Case Thread pf	108½	128½	128½	126¼
32¼	28⅛	..	Caterpillar Trac	64	63⅞	63⅞	63¾
28⅞	19¼	..	Celanese Corp	28⅞	28½	28⅝	28⅞
36⅝	30⅝	1	Celotex Co n	27½	27	27½	27¾
5⅜	4⅜	..	Central Aguirre	29½	29⅛	29⅜	29¼
52¾	47	..	Central RR of NJ	51½	51	51	..
9¾	8⅝	..	Century Ribbon	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
105½	103	7	Century Rib pf	105	105	105	..
55¾	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	54¾	54	54⅜	54½
16¾	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	15¼	15	15	15
89½	81	..	Certain-Teed pf	82	80½	82	..
73¾	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	74½	73½	74	73¾
58½	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	59⅝	58½	58⅞	58⅝
6¼	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5⅝	5⅛	5½	5½
2½	1½	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
7¾	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	8	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
12	7	..	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	11	11	11	..
31⅝	28¼	1¶	Chi Mail Order	30½	29½	29¾	29
2½	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
5	3	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5	4⅜	4¾	4⅝
4½	3⅛	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4⅜	4	4½	4¼
10⅜	7¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	11¼	10⅛	11¼	10⅛
20½	16⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	19⅛	17⅝	19⅛	17½
54⅞	51½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	54	53	53½	52¾
2⅞	1⅝	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	7⅛	6⅞	7	6⅞
8	4⅛	..	Chi RI&PT6% (h)	7	6⅞	7	6¾
26	19¾	1	Chi Yellow Cab	22¼	22¼	22¼	22
30¼	28	2	Chickasha Cot O	28⅜	28	28	28⅜
11⅜	7	..	Childs Company	10⅝	10	10	10½
31	25	.25b	Chile Copper	30½	30	30½	30
95⅛	85½	3	Chrysler	93¾	93	93⅝	94
16⅝	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	16¼	16	16	16⅛
83½	77⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	81	80½	80½	80½
7	4¾	..	City Stores	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾
27¼	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	28½	27⅜	27½	27¼
45⅝	41⅛	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	44	43½	43½	44
63⅞	53	1	Cluett Peabody	..	63⅜	62	63⅜
91	84	2	Coco Cola	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
20½	18⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	19⅜	19	19¼	19
105½	104½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	105	105	105	104⅝
56½	55⅝	3	Coca Cola A	56¼	56¼	56¼	..
51⅝	45¼	.50c	Collins & Aikman	49½	47¾	48½	51
15	8¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	14¼	14	14	..
8⅛	4⅜	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
29½	21½	..	Colo & Southnr	29	26	29	..
26¾	19⅛	..	Solo & So 1pf	26¼	25¾	26⅛	26
22½	16	..	Colo & So 2pf	21	20¼	21	..
16⅝	14	.20c	Columbia Gas	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
97	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	96	96	96	96⅛
45½	41	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	42½	42⅛	42½	42
108¼	94	4¶	Columbian C vtc n	106¾	106	106½	106½
51¼	48	2¾	Columbia P pf	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	50
49¾	44	2½	Comm 2Credit	51¾	50½	51¾	50¾
99⅞	97	4¼	Comm I Tr	100	99⅞	100	..
64¾	55	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	62¼	61¾	61¾	62½
112½	110⅛	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	..
22⅞	20¾	.80	Comm Solvents	21⅝	20¾	21¼	20⅞
4⅜	2⅞	..	Comwlth & So	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
74¼	69	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	74⅜	73	74	73½
44½	41⅜	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	43	42¼	43	42
20	17¼	..	Conn Ry & Lt	17¾	17⅜	17¾	18
33½	28	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	27¾	27½	27½	28
6½	5½	..	Consol Film Ind	6½	6¼	6½	6
19½	18	1½m	Consol Film I pf	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	18⅜
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol Cigar	12¼	11¼	12	11⅜
36⅝	30⅝	1	Consol Gas	35½	34¾	34¾	35⅞
5⅜	4⅜	..	Consol Laundries	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
15	11⅞	.25e	Consol Oil	15	14¾	14⅞	15
10¼	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	11¼	10	10¾	9½
1⅝	⅜	..	Consol Textile (h)	1⅝	1¼	1¼	1¼
23¼	19⅜	..	Container n	23½	22½	22⅝	22¼
78½	72¼	6½	Cons Cig pnf ww	74½	74	74	75
16⅞	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13½
2½	1⅜	..	Cont Baking B	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
77¾	67¼	4	Cont Baking pf	71½	71½	71½	70
87¼	73½	3	Cont Can	83⅛	80	81½	79½
20	18	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	19⅛	19	19	18⅞
44½	41½	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43½
3¼	2¼	..	Cont Motofas	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
38	33¾	1	Cont Oil	37¼

Business and Industry • **British Economist Says Slumps and Unemployment Avoidable** • Commerce and Finance

Cotton Mills Pay Out Process Tax Rebate to Buyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 4—Cotton goods manufacturers began this week the involved task of refunding to their customers process tax rebates proportionate to the amounts returned from the various courts which had been holding money in escrow in connection with processing tax collections held up by injunction suits. This money, which the United States Supreme Court ordered returned forthwith to the processors, is being parceled out to gray goods buyers under provisional clauses in gray-goods sales notes negotiated during the period when the fate of the processing tax and the AAA was still in the lap of the Supreme Court.

Trade estimates placed the total funds thus tied up in the courts' custody to be well over $50,000,000, and cotton goods buyers have been so intent upon getting possession of their proportionate part of this money that they have been able to devote but scant attention to the normal seasonal trading operations in the gray goods market.

Mills Risk Tax Loss

Although many manufacturers held that they were entitled to delay a reasonable time in making the refunds to see if they were going to be forced to return the refunds to the Government, the Cotton Textile Institute, hoping to remove quickly all obstacles to normal spring buying, announced that most of its members would proceed at once with the task of returning tax rebates to customers in proportion to the money received from the courts. The mills thus voluntarily assumed the risk of any subsequent tax levies, but are including in their current sales notes clauses to provide for price increases on any undelivered portion of the contract, in case the Government should levy new taxes against the mills.

Trading in the coarse goods section of the gray goods markets centered chiefly on spot goods, and it was estimated that fully 80 per cent of the business done was for delivery this month.

Stocks of goods in intermediate channels have been allowed to approach the exhaustion point. Retailers' shelves likewise have become so depleted that special sales such as the January White Goods sales, have broken down in many stores because of a lack of merchandise.

Prices Somewhat Mixed

Print cloths weakened slightly this past week, but stiffened again following the buying surge after the mill's tax refund announcement. On certain numbers, the strength failed to hold, however, and sales were put through at the close of the week and yesterday on a basis of 7 9-16 cents four yard 80 squares and 5 9-16 for 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s.

Carded broadcloths were moderately active, especially on the 100x60 construction which brought 8¼ to 8¼ cents for February and March deliveries as compared with 8 cents flat for more distant goods.

Sheetings were even more active than print cloths and in some cases a growing scarcity of quick goods caused some hardening of prices. Cotton ducks were bought in some volume.

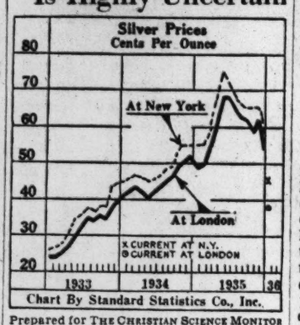
The fine combed yarn group of fabrics developed even greater activity and more forward buying than was the case in the coarse goods division. Combed lawns were bought for deliveries through March and April. The 40 inch 76x72s and the 72x68s were the most active numbers and both stiffened and eighth to a quarter before the week closed.

Some activity in combed broadcloths was also reported with prices holding firm at 11¼ cents for 128x68s or 136x60s, except for one or two southern sellers of inferior makes. Combed 70s single voiles were also in some demand and prices firmed up to 12½ cents.

Narrow wale piques were also called for in a larger way, and prices were pushed up a quarter of a cent over the wide wale goods.

Organdies were bought in more liberal volume and there was a steady flow of business in fancies and novelties.

Silver Price Outlook Is Highly Uncertain



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALTHOUGH world silver prices have shown a decline of over 30 per cent from the level held prior to the Treasury's withdrawal from the open market last month, the future price outlook still remains highly uncertain.

Meanwhile, domestic production is being purchased at a premium of 73 per cent over the world price.

Immediate Outlook For Business Good, Says Bankers Report

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The current issue of Banking, published by the American Bankers Association, says "business prospects for the immediate future are fairly bright."

"The uncertain course of Congress and the budget dilemma are elements of doubt. There is also a somewhat all-embracing question, having to do with when and how the Federal Reserve Board and other regulatory agencies will exercise their powers of control to check inflation," the publication states.

"Indications are that the improvement in heavy private construction will continue, while the increase in private residential construction which characterized the latter part of 1935 will probably carry on to a new high level of activity this year.

"Plants for replacement, re-equipment and expansion of railways, steel companies, oil concerns, and thousands of small business institutions, are growing in number and extent.

"A steadily increased demand for machine tools reflects present industrial activity and also is evidence of confidence in the future.

"Merchandise and other inventories are low. Buying for the spring trade has started three weeks ahead of the usual schedule," the review declared.

Ask Reorganization For Van Sweringen Real Estate Unit

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4 (AP)—The real estate holding company, which gave the Van Sweringen brothers, Oris P. and the late Mantis J., their start in the financial world, has obtained Federal Court permission to file reorganization plans under Section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

The Van Sweringen Company and six wholly owned subsidiaries in their petition listed book assets of $44,393,031 and liabilities of $31,962,128.

Judge Paul Jones named referee in bankruptcy William B. Woods special master to hear the reorganization plan.

A company statement said over two-thirds of the holders of $8,219,600 in collateral mortgage trust bonds issued by the Van Sweringen Company in 1925 and 1928 have approved the concern's revised plans.

The parent company's holdings are located largely in Shaker Heights, an exclusive residential suburb converted from farm land through the initiative of the Van Sweringen brothers while they were still in their 20's.

Steel Operations Continue to Show Unusual Stability

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Steel operations are showing unusual stability, having remained according to one calculation between 50 and 51 per cent for four weeks. The current level, which gives indication of continuing perhaps for some weeks further without pronounced upturn or downturn, is somewhat of a disappointment after the New Year's expectations, having failed to show the customary January rise. The month's average was below December and the current rate is below that of a year ago.

Factors Retarding Rise

Principal causes for the failure of the expected rise to materialize are still rated in approximately the same order in trade journals—the change of the automobile show from January to November, the AAA decision, and the current subzero weather in many parts of the country.

Tinplate operations are in an unusual decline, being currently at 55 to 60 per cent against a high of 90 per cent last fall. The decline has been paralleled by a conspicuous weakness of can stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

The trade seems more concerned about the price situation than the rate of operations. In spite of unusually good business on concrete reinforcing bars this category shows persistent weaknesses. Sheets and strips, used particularly in the automobile business, are occasionally shaded, and wire nails are weak. Some Detroit buyers are reported as trying to obtain concessions on the basis of the favorable earnings statements published last week by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and National Steel.

Considerable attention was given to the comment of Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethlehem, that last fall's rise in semi-finished steel prices did not begin but ended a period of price adjustment, Mr. Grace's contention being that the increase merely brought semi-finished steel prices into line rather than throwing other prices out of line.

Trade Is Optimistic

Despite disappointment over Detroit steel demand, the trade appears quite optimistic over the prospects of the next two months or so. Mr. Grace said he did not see anything at present to indicate an important upward movement from the current rate of activities, but the magazine Steel reported that "Retrenchment in automotive steel buying apparently has reached its low point and is leveling off, with some indications of a moderate improvement this month, while more railroad requirements are coming to the front."

Iron Age said, "Railroad demand for steel continues to improve, and greater activity is noted among machinery builders, farm equipment makers, valve and fitting shops, washing machine manufacturers and stove plants. Steel pipe orders have risen about 5 per cent above December volume, chiefly because of heavier oil country goods demand."

There is much talk about the reviving demand from railroads. It is estimated that nearly 500,000 tons of rails have been ordered since buying began last fall, against 20,000 tons for the same period a year previous. Twenty thousand freight cars were reported under order or inquiry in January against a mere 750 in January, 1935, and 44 locomotives were brought or inquired for against five for the previous January. The increase is attributed to the sharp improvement in rail earnings beginning early last fall.

Scrap steel remains firm. Much of it is frozen. A favorable impression was made by the purchase of 10,000 tons at Worcester, Mass., by American Steel and Wire, U. S. Steel subsidiary, at the full export price which has been ruling the Boston market.

Bank of Netherlands Cuts Discount Rate

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Bank of The Netherlands has lowered its discount rate from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent, as of today.

The reduction is due to easy monetary conditions and the continued influx of gold.

Provident Mutual Reports Business Gains in 1935

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4—The Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company had assets at the end of 1935 amounting to $298,517,000, an increase of $14,172,000 during the year, M. A. Linton, president of the company, stated in his report to policyholders at their annual meeting here. "The improvement in general business conditions during 1935 had been reflected in the business of Provident Mutual," Mr. Linton stated.

The amount of insurance the company had outstanding at the close of 1935 was $934,937,000, marking the first gain in outstanding insurance recorded since 1931. New paid insurance amounted to $78,863,000, a gain of 4 per cent over the corresponding period of 1934.

So. California Telephone To Spend $10,900,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4—Southern California Telephone Company will spend $10,900,000 for additions to its organization during 1936, according to L. C. Miller, division manager, who said the appropriation was an increase of $1,100,000 over similar expenditures in 1935.

The appropriation includes $7,400,000 for equipment to be placed on subscribers' premises; $1,380,000 for lines, cables, and conduit in exchanges; $475,000 for additional long-distance facilities; and $1,290,000 for equipment in central offices.

Approximately $155,000 will be required for land and buildings and $200,000 for miscellaneous general equipment.

Social Security Act Would Push States Into Insurance for Idle

This is the third of five articles taking up some of the problems currently appearing in the administration of the Social Security Act.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The problem of who shall pay for the benefits of social security is one with which European governments, particularly England since the time of Lloyd George and Germany from the time of Bismarck, have almost continuously struggled. In some cases the beneficiary is taxed, sometimes his employer, sometimes other tax sources are tapped ("the funds are contributed by the State"); and various combinations of these have been enacted. In the United States another problem is wrapped into the matter, that of whether Washington or the state governments should be responsible for efforts to protect the insecure.

The Social Security Act, in its three principal categories, old-age pensions, old-age insurance, and unemployment insurance (yet to be discussed) makes use of three different tax theories, and three different divisions of responsibility between Washington and the states. In the matter of taxes, the old-age-pension grants-in-aid are financed out of the Treasury's general fund; the old-age insurance is financed by an equal tax on employer and employee, with no federal contribution; and the unemployment insurance is financed by state taxes on employers only. In the matter of jurisdiction, the grants-in-aid pensions are joint federal and state operations; the old-age insurance system is purely federal, and the unemployment insurance system is a strange offset arrangement between federal and state governments.

Unemployment Insurance

We now swing to a discussion of the unemployment insurance features of the act, and away from the old-age insurance features.

Title IX of the act imposes a payroll tax on all employers of eight persons or over in the United States, beginning the first of this year, except for employers of farm hands, ships' crews, domestic servants, relatives, and except for governmental bodies and nonprofit-making institutions. The tax begins at 1 per cent this year, and goes to 2 per cent next year and 3 per cent for 1938 and thereafter.

This tax, however, does not create an unemployment insurance fund. Some part of it may, and probably will be used by Congress to subsidize state unemployment insurance administrations, but the fact is that the receipts from this federal payroll tax go into the Treasury's general fund without any earmark whatever. Indeed the purposes of the federal tax is not to collect funds or to set up an "insurance" system. It is to push the states into doing so.

For the law permits a refund, of 90 per cent of the tax, to employers in states which establish unemployment insurance systems approved by the Federal Social Security Board. This is quite a spur, for if a state has not set up such a system by 1938, 3 per cent of most of its industrial payrolls will annually leave the state and not come back.

The purpose of this is obvious. It is intended to hasten progress. The movement for workmen's compensation took 20 years of educational work and legislative plugging and there are still some states without compensation laws. Other reforms take time. The purpose of the federal offset tax is thus to speed progress by the financial coercion of a punitive federal tax on employers in states without unemployment insurance systems.

How Effective a Goad?

It now remains to be seen how effective the goad will be. So far some 10 states and the District of Columbia have passed unemployment insurance acts. One of these acts, that of Wisconsin, has been in effect for many years. Most of the others were passed in 1935 in anticipation of or in consequence of the federal legislation. It appears doubtful, however, whether any large number of states will pass similar laws in the near future. More than 40 states held regular legislative sessions in 1935, but a much smaller number will hold them this year. At least six states, however, including Illinois, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Ohio seem likely to take early action.

Some 16 states may call special sessions this year, and in most cases consideration of unemployment insurance appears likely. On the other hand, according to the Journal of Commerce, "there are more than 13 states in which apparently no action upon unemployment insurance has been considered. In most of these states bills have not even been introduced into the legislatures for this purpose. The southern states predominate among this group. Except for Alabama, which has passed a law, and North Carolina, which has initiated a study looking forward to a law, the southern states have evinced little interest in unemployment insurance in any form." So far the Social Security Board has approved the unemployment compensation laws of Alabama, California, New Hampshire, Oregon, Wisconsin, and District of Columbia, and has those of New York, Massachusetts, and Washington under consideration. Utah has passed a law but not yet submitted it.

[To be continued]

News Notes—France

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Budget Deficit—The national debt of France has increased 70,000,000,000 francs in less than five years. (Value of franc about 6½ cents). For the first half of 1936 the Minister of Finance has estimated that the treasury will have to borrow 10,000,000,000 francs, not including its normal seasonal needs for the period when budget receipts will fall short of expenditures to the extent of several billion francs. In addition, provision must be made for the railway deficit, estimated at 3,500,000,000 francs. The Finance Committee fixes the total needs of the Treasury itself for 1936 at 15,000,000,000 francs.

Foreign Trade—France's foreign trade registered a decline in the first 10 months of 1935 compared with the like 1934 period. Imports in the January-October period were valued at 17,273,100,000 francs against 19,431,952,000 francs in the first 10 months of 1934. Exports in the 1935 period were valued at 12,767,069,000 francs compared with 14,639,476,000 in the first 10 months of last year. The unfavorable balance of French foreign trade at the end of October, therefore, showed a slight increase over 1934, standing at 4,506,011,000 francs against 4,792,512,000 francs.

Steel Industry—French iron and steel producers are anticipating favorable developments in their industry during the current year. This optimism is based on the proposed reorganization of the French Metallurgical Comptoir and the creation of additional comptoirs. Prices have also become firm and recently have shown a tendency to advance. Production of iron ore in 1935 was about the same as the preceding.

Building Construction—Building construction in France has been declining steadily during the past five years. A comparison of statistics for 1934 and 1935 indicates that there has been no improvement in the situation in recent months. Permits issued for new building in the first eight months of 1935 totaled 415 in the Paris area compared with 567 in the like period of 1934. In the hope of remedying the situation, the Government plans to lighten the burden of taxation and to encourage enterprise in the field of construction.

Trade With Russia—Sales of French products in the Russian market have markedly increased in the last three years. The chief factor in this development has been the changing character of Russian demand which is including a steadily increasing number of articles not in the class of necessities. In the first nine months of 1935, France exported to the Soviet merchandise valued at 130,000,000 francs compared with 85,000,000 francs in the like period of 1934 and 44,000,000 francs in the corresponding period of 1933.

Rayon Exports—Quota restrictions and blocked exchange accounts in many countries have hampered France's rayon export trade during 1935. In the first eight months of the year exports amounted to 5,225,000 kilograms against 7,850,000 kilograms in the like period of 1934. With one or two exceptions the decrease in export was spread over all the importing countries.

Naval Stores Production—The French turpentine and resin industry is unique in that its development has been due very largely to a reclamation project begun during the closing years of the eighteenth century. France is now second only to the United States as a producer of naval stores, accounting for one fifth of the world output against two thirds supplied by the United States. The producing area of France, however, is only one thirtieth that of the United States and the relatively large output is due only to careful planning and intensive exploitation.

Radio Center in Paris—Paris may shortly possess a "radio center." The international exposition to be held in Paris in 1937 is to include a building to house various radio-brodacasting stands. The French Minister of Postol Affairs has expressed the desire that the building shall be built on a permanent basis. With this in view, the postal administration has made an allocation of 10,000,000 francs from the radio-broadcasting budget and the organizers of the exposition have also been requested to contribute some millions of francs for the proposed building.

Tinplate Exports—The transfer of the Saar region to Germany last year was reflected in the French export trade in tinplate during that period. Statistics show that shipments abroad of French tinplate declined to 32,781 tons in the first 11 months of 1935 as compared with 56,597 tons in the like 1934 period. French consumption of tinplate in 1935 registered a decline which can be attributed largely to the heavy stocks accumulated by the local canning industry.

Cotton Imports—French imports of cotton from foreign countries appreciably declined in the first 10 months of 1935 while arrivals from the colonies remained on practically the same level as in the preceding year. The aggregate value of French imports of ginned cotton in the first 10 months of 1935 was 771,030,000 francs, about $50,116,000, compared with 847,398,000 francs, about $55,000,000, in the like period of the preceding year.

Monetary Action, Would End Slump, Declares Keynes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 4—John Maynard Keynes startled London today with a declaration of ability to abolish slumps and restore full employment by monetary action.

Mr. Keynes denounces Britain's past financial policy for "keeping us permanently in a semislump" whereas it ought to have been "keeping us permanently in a quasi boom"—a theory to which the seasonal increase in unemployment reported here today lends at least momentary emphasis.

Mr. Keynes explains his proposals in a volume published by MacMillan, London, this morning. He would have government help industry to provide enough work for everybody at progressively higher wages. His main proposal is to regulate investment and the supplies of money, thereby keeping down interest rates and maintaining commodity prices at such a stable level as to relieve the present "excessive burden of many types of debt."

Regarding the position of the United States, Mr. Keynes says the reduction of redundant commodity stocks to a normal level was a necessary process, lasting about two years, and only with its completion would the way be prepared for a substantial recovery. He says also that the Douglas Social Credit plan was unsound, but it became popular because orthodox economists had "no valid reply to much of his destructive criticism." The scheme of Mr. Keynes, though disapproved in British banking circles, is elsewhere taken very seriously as providing what is described as a remarkable theoretical basis for an insistent demand for cheap money.

Graustein Resigns From Presidency Of International Paper

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Archibald R. Graustein resigned today as president and director of International Paper Company and International Paper and Power Company of Boston.

The resignation was announced following a meeting of the board of directors. No explanation of the decision, or as to his possible successor, was immediately forthcoming, although it was indicated that a statement would be issued later.

Mr. Graustein, as head of International Paper and Power, was in charge of one of the most extensive power and paper producing organizations in the world.

The Top Holding Company was organized in 1928 to bring the vast interests of the International Paper Co., largest papermaking enterprise in the world, and the New England Power Association under a closely knit management.

Subsidiaries own extensive properties throughout New England, southeastern United States, the Middle West and Canada. In addition to their power and paper properties, a vast transportation system was maintained to move products to the market.

Chicago Business Quiet During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 4—Chicago business continued to be held down by the cold weather last week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. Retail trade was particularly affected, the average shopper delaying purchases while awaiting a lift in the mercury. As was expected, coal sales soared.

Wholesalers fared somewhat better, with good buying noted among the advance contingent to the semi-annual sessions of the Interstate Merchants Council, which opens here today. Eight big trade shows will also throw their doors open this morning.

Industrial Chicago lessened its pace. Curtailed buying by the automobile manufacturers and failure of the WPA program to get going as promptly as anticipated is said to be adversely affecting orders. Steel production for the week in Chicago dropped to 52 per cent, one point less than the previous week and 13 points under the same period a year ago.

Chile's Debt Payment Plan Not Accepted Unanimously

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Chilean Minister of Finance announced in an official statement, that Chilean proposals for payment of its external debt had not been accepted unanimously by American and European bondholders.

He announced, however, that since Chile was making a "maximum effort" to make such payments, individual bondholders were at liberty to accept them, and that many had done so. Several banking institutions were attending to the payments.

The statement said the amortization board was redeeming 1935 issues through extraordinary amortization bonds.

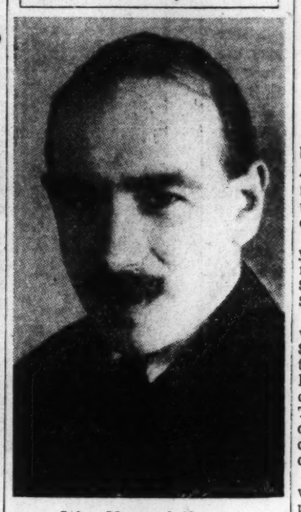
New Texas Firms in 1935 Capitalized at $32,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 4—Capitalization of new firms chartered in Texas in 1935 totaled $32,000,000, an increase of 44 per cent over 1934, according to the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research. The number of new corporations increased 15 per cent as compared with the preceding year.

Oil firms chartered increased 8.3 per cent; manufacturing, 31.3 per cent; banking-finance, 23 per cent; real estate-building, 14 per cent; transportation, 55.6 per cent; and merchandising, 23 per cent.

For Monetary Action



John Maynard Keynes
British Economist and Author

Mexican Bank Plans To Give More Time To the Small Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 4—The National Bank of Agricultural Credit will henceforth devote all of its attention to the small agriculturist, in accordance with the new credit law passed Dec. 2. The new program which has now gone into effect contains many innovations that aim to aid the individual farmer in his struggles against the large monopoly corporations that have seriously entrenched upon the agricultural industry in recent years.

In order to protect the farmer's interest the bank is now working under the following plan:

1. The bank will do business only with those farmers who have been previously organized in a local society with a minimum of 15 members.
2. As a requisite for membership, farmers must not possess more land than that specified in the Agrarian Code (approximately 500 acres).
3. The associated farmers must themselves administer and direct their own activities.
4. They must have no other income but that derived from their farming labors.
5. Farmers who rent their land from other owners will be granted credit only when they wish to use the money in order to purchase land for themselves and become self-sufficient.

The bank has also announced its intention of making a thorough investigation of all the credit societies now in existence throughout the republic. Those which are not organized in accordance with the above rules will be automatically dissolved.

Du Pont 1935 Net $5.04 Share Against $3.66 Share in 1934

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reports for 1935 net earnings applicable to the common stock of $55,676,881, or $5.04 a share.

This figure, which included dividends received from the company's investment in General Motors Corporation equal to $2.03 a share on the du Pont common stock, compares with $40,475,030, or $3.66 a common share in 1934, which included dividends from General Motors equivalent to $1.36 on each share of du Pont stock.

Figures for both years include du Pont Company's equity in undivided profits or losses of controlled companies not wholly owned.

The net income of $62,085,410 for 1935, after federal taxes and interest on bonds of subsidiary companies, compares with $46,701,465 in 1934.

There is included in the statement nonrecurring net profit of $3,888,306 resulting from the sale of the company's interests in three foreign companies and the liquidation of a domestic subsidiary.

Income from operations was $40,716,924, compared with $30,290,622 in 1934. Income from investments was $31,133,882.

The volume of business of the du Pont Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries amounted to about $220,000,000, the report states, an increase over 1934 of approximately 19 per cent.

Total current assets were listed at $144,014,066, and total current liabilities at $22,564,666, making a ratio of 6.4 to 1.

Realty Bond Prices Up 2.8 Per Cent in Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—An increase of 2.8 per cent was recorded in real estate bond prices in January, according to Amott, Banker & Co.

This increase exceeded the 2.6 per cent increase in the same real estate bond averages in December, and a 2.7 per cent increase for November, 1935.

The gain registered in January lifted the average market price per $1000 face value to $400 as against an average price of $389 on Dec. 31, 1935.

Bonds covering properties in Pittsburgh showed the largest increase in the five eastern cities represented in the Amott-Baker averages for the month of January, the increase in these bonds being 6.3 per cent. Philadelphia averages were second for the month of January with an increase of 3.8 per cent. Boston bonds increased 1.9 per cent, Buffalo bonds 0.5 per cent, New York 3.1 per cent and miscellaneous bonds 2.1 per cent.

Hotel issues with a 10.5 per cent appreciation were the leaders for January and apartment houses were second with an appreciation of 8.5 per cent.

Gold Exports Now Begun May Check Inflation Drive

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Gold began to trickle away today from America's $10,182,000,000 reservoir of the yellow metal, leading to speculation as to whether the inflation drive in Congress would be checked.

Secretary Morgenthau announced yesterday that banks had asked and received Treasury licenses to ship $5,605,000 in gold from the United States to France and Holland.

This development, reversing a westward flow, which had brought $2,000,000,000 of gold from Europe to the United States in 16 months, was linked with current demands by congressional inflationists that the Treasury print paper money to pay off the bonus, finance farm subsidies, and aid distressed agricultural debtors.

In foreign exchange markets, it was said that money trading apparently had felt the effects of the drive to expand the currency rather than levy new taxes.

Export May Gain Momentum

Whether the comparatively tiny shipments were the forerunner of a sizable outgo was a subject of guessing. Experts said that often, when such a movement starts, it tends to gain momentum.

On the other hand, some felt that the Treasury's readiness to meet demands for export licenses might check the movement. Secretary Morgenthau, who explained briefly that the French franc had risen to the point where banks could profit by exporting gold, said that if this situation continued further shipments would be permitted as long as present exchange mechanisms are undisturbed.

If such licenses were refused, informed students of the subject said, the United States would thereby go off the present "gold bullion" standard, leaving the dollar without its "anchor" in gold. There was no indication anywhere that such a refusal was a possibility; all recent monetary developments point in the other direction.

Since inflationists have been pointing to the huge supply of gold in the country and declaring that new money should be issued against the "idle" metal, there was discussion here as to whether an outflow of gold might tend to curb their campaign.

No inflationist leader could be reached immediately for comment; neither would Government officials expand on the Morgenthau statement. Mr. Morgenthau had nothing to say about recent reports in French financial circles that the Treasury sought to avoid an outflow of gold through the operations of its $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

See No Strain Likely

The shipments licensed yesterday are being made by four banks. Three are sending $5,240,000 to France and one is forwarding $365,000 to Holland. The world's recorded monetary gold reserves as of last November was estimated at $22,225,000,000.

The nation, Treasury experts said, could meet any prospective demand without strain to the credit or monetary structure.

Others raised the question whether the psychological effect of a continued outflow would be helpful to huge Treasury financing that lies ahead. They contended the Treasury might not welcome such a movement.

Informed sources understand that there is from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of liquid foreign capital in New York. This is subject to immediate withdrawal, and thus could result in an outflow of some proportions.

Monetary factors played a part in the American accumulation of gold, just as they are now said to be influencing the reverse movement. Since 1934, the net inflow to the United States has been $3,000,000,000. One reason for it was a flight of foreign money in fear of currency devaluation in France and Holland. Both nations, however, held out against devaluation.

Open AAA Cotton Producers Pool

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Oscar Johnston, manager of the AAA cotton producers pool, has announced opening of the pool for the sale of approximately 25,000 bales of long-staple cotton.

Mr. Johnston said W. M. Garrard of Greenwood, Miss., has been authorized to receive offers for the 25,000 bales.

On Wednesday, Feb. 12, Mr. Johnston said, the pool will receive and review offers for the purchase of not more than 50,000 bales of pool stock listed for sale with the American Cotton Co-operative Association.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 3
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 7

Value of Arizona's 16 Major Farm Crops Placed at $17,756,000 in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—A gross value of $17,756,000 is placed on Arizona's 16 major farm crops, for 1935, by M. R. Wells, statistician for the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. His figures do not include rental and parity payments from the AAA.

Cotton was again the major crop, as it has been for nearly two decades. Production from 156,000 acres is placed at 125,000 bales, worth $7,762,000. In 1934, 137,000 acres yielded 117,000 bales worth $8,159,000.

Tame hay was in second place in 1935, with 402,000 tons worth $3,417,000. All but 47,000 tons were alfalfa. The 1934 crop from 1000 acres less brought $1,185,000 more.

Citrus fruit is crowding hay for second place, and if the present trend continues will stand next to cotton in 1937 if not in 1936. Grapefruit production was up 75 per cent and value of that harvest is placed at $2,194,000, compared with $1,054,000 the preceding year. Young groves coming into bearing are responsible for the volume increase. The orange crop jumped from 170,000 to 255,000 boxes in quantity, from $255,000 to $446,000 in value.

American Cities Power Net Assets Up 80 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—American Cities Power & Light Corporation reports net cash income, exclusive of profits on sale of securities, of $1,019,913 for the year 1935, compared with $801,958 in 1934. This was equivalent to more than twice the annual dividend requirement of $462,666 on the Class A stock and, after payment of this dividend, to approximately 19 cents a share on the Class B stock.

Net assets, based on year-end market prices, showed an increase from $13,958,479 at the end of 1934 to $25,207,515 at the end of 1935, the gain being approximately 80 per cent. Net assets were equivalent to $163.45 a share of Class A stock, compared with $90.51 on Dec. 31, 1934, and, after deducting $55 a share (the amount to which it is entitled in liquidation) for the Class A stock, to $5.75 a share of Class B stock, compared with $1.88.

Sand and Crushed Stone Ass'ns Elect Officers

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4 (AP)—Alex Foster Jr., Philadelphia, was elected president of the National Sand and Gravel Association and H. E. Rodes, Nashville, Tenn., has been named president of the National Crushed Stone Association.

Other officers:

Sand and Gravel Association—Vice-president, J. Rutledge Hill, Dallas, Texas; Secretary-treasurer, H. S. Davison, Pittsburgh, Penna.

National Crushed Stone Association—Regional vice-presidents, C. M. Doolittle, Hamilton, Ont.; E. Eikel, New Braunfels, Texas; A. S. Lane, Meridian, Conn.; J. A. Rigg, Fort Spring, W. Va.; N. E. Kelb, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. I. Weston, Columbia, S. C.; A. J. Wilson, Watsonville, Calif.; and Porter W. Yett, Portland, Ore.

The Home Forum

First of All Homes

BY MODERN standards, it was not much of a house. It would have today neither the virtue of a fashionable antiquity nor that of aesthetics unashamedly sacrified to modern convenience. When we lived in it, we regarded it so much more seriously as a home than as a house that its age and architectural quality were of little account. So, anyway, they seemed to me; but, then, I was a child with a child's small and comfortable values. And, for all I know, I may be mistaken in thinking that my parents did not sometimes sigh over paneling that was not there or covet kitchen quarters of greater efficiency and fewer square yards.

To me, if the memory of this first home is not wholly delightful, it is at least wholly real; and it is a simple enough pleasure to recall such imperishable trivia as the smell of lavender polish on the chestnut-colored floors and the house martins who yearly cemented their gritty cradle above the landing window. I daresay their descendants do so yet, if the house still stands on that hillside; and I daresay the monkey-puzzle-tree, which I planted upon my fourth birthday is now in a middle age of haughty stature and many limbs. But I don't altogether fancy returning to see. House and tree might seem to wear a slightly sardonic grin, were one to go back.

THOSE WERE DAYS of servants—cook, housemaid, tweeny, parlormaid and nurse, five of them who spent their days about kitchen and corridor and their nights in that terrifying region known as the "back stairs." All except nurse, that was, who slept in a neat little box adjoining my nursery.

How the other four ever passed their nights in serenity, quartered where they were, defeated me. The back stairs were carpetless and dim, a region of black corners and drafts. They were such an abrupt contrast with the comfortable light and warmth of the corridor to which they led. Only in broadest daylight were they approachable, and even then it seemed to me that small bony sprites danced in corners and unmentionable horrors waited to scutter up the spindly bannisters.

The kitchen was better, would, in fact, have been paradise, were it not for cook who ruled it. Sometimes cook was kindly and indulgent, sometimes she stormed like a hurricane, angry empress of "her kitchen." And "her kitchen" was a pleasant place, with its rough table, its drying apparatus, great cupboards and mighty range; though there were times when it seemed desirable to let allegory repeat itself by pushing cook into that yawning oven and slamming the door.

THERE WERE so many memorable aspects of this home. The lounge hall with its polished floor and porcelain stove, a place where there were old oak, and roses in silver bowls; the horn-paned lamp in the corner cast a curious, curdled light on winter evenings. Perhaps, indeed, it is the lighting which I remember best of all, because it was a ceremony; and, when the short December afternoons quenched the daylight and brightened the fireplace flames, there would be movements in the pantry where the oil lamps were being trimmed and lit. They would go through the house, one behind the other, housemaid and parlormaid, carrying the lighted lamps; and suddenly the dim firelit house would come alive with color, and there would be the faint smell of paraffin and the rattle of curtains being drawn. Once the lamps were lit, it did not matter what the night did outside. There was something satisfactory in this methodical, energized assault upon the powers of darkness, something which is missing in the click of a switch.

THE DRAWING-ROOM was vast, chilly and impressive, the stage upon which one appeared to be "shown off" to visitors. I remember it for the corduroy suits and silk blouses which I always seemed to wear in it, for the dry smell of potpourri, for the snuffboxes and bric-à-brac of the silver table, for the four slender vases crusted with blossoms of colored glass, for spindly tables and washy water colors, for the flames in the fireplace which seemed to discipline themselves in deference to the idea of the drawing-room. And people would exclaim: "What a beautiful room," but I really disliked it and preferred the little study next door with its piles of magazines. The study furniture was unself-conscious in its aspect of shabby comfort and utility.

I REMEMBER how the first home would change its clothes, winter and summer. I remember how carpets and rugs vanished with the spring sunshine, how curtains of cream linen replaced those heavy damask hangings of wintertime. I remember the hangings about my parents' four-poster bed, green in winter, in summer white with a pattern of carnations; and I remember the blue birds upon the nursery wall and firelight upon the tall brass fender. I remember that rooms were rooms in those days, each spacious and planned for its purpose; it was thought suitable to regard an ancestor or two while dining, to enjoy water colors in the drawing-room, etchings and prints in the study. And there was a cornfield hanging upon the spare-room wall, that curious, tidy room which every so often was the scene of such careful and lavish ceremonial.

The rattle of the copper cans of hot water in the morning; candlelight during winter breakfasts; gray gravel on the path and the raw green smell of summer grass; the berried bush beside the front doorway; a scarlet money-spider crossing the tiles of the downstairs cloakroom with its golf clubs, mackintoshes and shooting sticks; the nesting martins, the monkey-puzzler, goblins on the back stairs, and one day a rat in the pantry. Such memories, strangely valuable, of the first of all homes.

C. GORDON GLOVER

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN SUSSEX: *A Wood Engraving by Marjorie Firth*

AN ARTIST, driving rapidly along a Sussex highway, suddenly caught sight of a silhouette of fine buildings standing high up on the Downs. Groups of tall trees patterned the slopes down to the river with feathery lights and heavy shadows, and solid little white sheep dotted the shaded meadow in the foreground. It was a design of mellow green, grays, browns and cream, set against the yellowing light of late afternoon.

The glimpse was momentary, but so vivid that the artist was immediately absorbed, thinking out different ways in which the picture might be presented. Although the artist returned later several times to make drawings of details, she never found any one position which gave quite that first complete impression she had originally received.

The Sunshine Shop

BR-R-R! The cold winter's afternoon was receding rapidly into its mantle of dusk. Frost hung on the air and curtained the spaces between the houses with blue shadows. And there stood the sunshine shop.

Sunlight spilled in a thousand golden coins over the bright leaves of a little wood; danced on the cool rippies of an ancient mill stream; patterned a winding leaf-shadowed downland road. Sunlight blazed on water, jewel-blue, beyond a wide-flung door; gleamed on the mirror which reflected the tranquil vista of a long white room; burnished an old bronze urn which overflowed with summer flowers. And in the foreground a small china elf threaded his way through a meadow, piping as he went. The sound of his pipe was reed-thin, whispered in imagination's ear, like the humming of a thousand insects on a drowsy, sun-filled summer's afternoon.

It was really quite a lot of sunlight to be caught in the window of one small art shop, tucked away in the darkness of the wintry street.

Hami—"The Oasis of the Gourd"

THE beauties of Hami exceeded all our expectations, high as these had been. . . .

During the next few days we visited every portion of the three settlements which form the city of Hami. There is a well-built, mud-walled town in which is situated the Palace of the Khan, known by the Chinese as Wang-ye.

Jenghiz Khan, in the thirteenth century, bestowed this oasis on his son, Chagatai, and Hami has never ceased to be ruled by a succession of Khans, who at the present day are wise enough to recognize the suzerainty of China, and thus avoid the friction which would be caused by any rebellious policy. At a little distance stood another walled city which contained the Chinese Yamen barracks and garrison, and where a good portion of the Chinese population reside. Outside, between and around these two enclosures, were the busy streets and covered bazaars, forming a business quarter for both Chinese and Turki. Some splendid parks, through which ran a wide canal, flanked the Huei Huei city. Every available acre of land adjacent to the town was used for intensive market-gardening, and beyond this, to the very edge of the oasis (which stretched seven miles to north and south, and five miles to east and west), the land was brought under cultivation by Turki farmers. . . .

Ever since the name of Hami has been known to European nations, it has carried with it the report of the extraordinary hospitality of its people, and at the present day travellers may still count upon a friendly reception by its inhabitants. This is doubtless due in part to its peculiar geographical position, which might be compared with that of a lonely island of green in the ocean of sand. The produce of this terraced and well-watered region is more than sufficient to supply its own population, and its parks, its streams and flowers, as well as the abundance of its vegetables and fruits, amply justified the name of the "earthly paradise," by which it had been described to us in Suchow.

The streets and bazaars fascinated us. Here were gathered men from all parts of Asia, mixing freely in the crowded thoroughfares, yet curiously segregated as to their respective trades and lines of commerce. All the market-gardeners were Chihli men, and spoke of themselves as coming from Tientsin; the banks and money-shops were in the hands of Shansi people; coppersmiths and travelling pedlars were from Honan; and the riveter of broken china was always ready to speak of his distant Szechuan home. Even in the quality of the goods sold the racial divisions were precise. Finely-woven cottons, silks, and the more delicate materials were handled exclusively by the Chinese, but the gorgeous and barbaric striped cottons, carpets, rugs, saddle-bags and all woollen goods were sold by the Turki. The Chantow showed a most attractive étalage of golden-crusted breadstuffs, by the side of which the anaemic steamed roll of the Chinese presented no attraction. The fruit and vegetables, though grown by the Chinese, were sold in Turki shops, whose stalls were filled with carrots, egg-plant, and several varieties of French beans, including one in which the pod was over a foot long and circular in shape. Vegetable marrows were in such profusion as to warrant an old name for Hami—"The Oasis of the Gourd."—MILDRED CABLE and FRANCESCA FRENCH, in "Through Jade Gate and Central Asia." (London: Constable. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Flowers Over the British Empire

THE British Empire! Words familiar to all who are British born, yet how few people there are who can visualize the trees and flowers which combine to form the countryside in any part of that vast Empire, beyond the corner of it in which they were born or have lived. It is indeed a privilege to have been overseas and seen the bush, the veld, the prairie and the jungle, as well as the meadows of England. In passing through the wide spaces of our Empire, it adds enormously to the interest of travellers if they are able to recognize flowers familiar in gardens in their respective home-lands, and to note the characteristic plants of each Dominion. Those who stay at home are almost sure to have some relative or friend in one part of the Empire or another, and even a slight knowledge of the trees and flowers that surround new homes overseas must help to give a vivid touch when trying to picture them. . . .

Many of those born overseas speak of Great Britain as "home," and the knowledge of its trees and wild flowers is taught; and the plants familiar in an English landscape are talked of, so that the first visit to England is hailed as an opportunity of seeing grass "with Daisies pied," or a field aglow with Poppies. But to those at home there is often no such familiarity with plants overseas, and also to those living, say, in New Zealand, there is very little thought about the plant-life of Canada or South Africa. What a uniting bond plants might become! Even a slight unscientific knowledge of them would add reality to the picture called up by the mention of other parts of the Empire.

The influence of early association with flowers is so strong that settlers whose first years have been passed in the British Isles will always think of Primroses when talking of spring, and no matter what wealth of flowers grows round the new home, one Primrose seems worth more than all the rest. Although Great Britain is still regarded as "home" by very many dwellers in the Empire, the Gum trees and Wattles of Australia, or the Red Maples of Canada, have a strange hold on those whose home centre lies in one of those lands far away from the old country. To know something of the floral charm of the jungle, the forest, the hills and plains of the far-flung Empire could hardly fail to increase the interest and understanding which bind all British subjects together. . . .

Although the native vegetation is so widely different, many plants have been naturalized in various Dominions and have become so common that anyone might believe they were indigenous. Thus the Fir and Oak avenues at the Cape have a home-like look to anyone from Great Britain, and the Arum Lilies running wild on railway embankments near Auckland give the same feeling to anyone arriving there from South Africa. Further south in New Zealand the green hillsides studded with golden Gorse bushes would equally make those freshly out from England imagine they were still there, while a tangle of Brambles only a short distance from Melbourne would have the same effect. Yet all have been imported.—THE LADY ROCKLEY, C. B. E., in "Wild Flowers of the Great Dominions of the British Empire." (London: Macmillan.)

So Much to Learn

I HAVE seen sunlight sleeping on a cloud
And golden shadows lengthen on a hill;
And I have heard the soft cadenza trill
Of wind that left the silver birches bowed;

And I have seen the mountains lift their proud
Imperishable peaks into the still
November frosted crimson, while the chill
Gray valley huddled lower in its shroud.

O here are epic pages, old as fire!—
The fronds of fern, the poplar's silhouette,
The counterpoint of forest-filtered choir—
And I scarce stumble through the alphabet,
Before I know what beauty is, entire,
I have so much to learn—and to forget.

M. CHERNIAK

Spiritual Ideas Versus Mortal Beliefs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN OUR experience we are sometimes faced with a situation which requires earnest, prayerful thought, a situation in which a decision has to be made. A problem arises which, according to the evidence of material sense, assumes fast developing proportions. This false sense exhibits its mental pictures of discord, lack, fear, disaster, and invites the individual or the multitude, to examine its handiwork. It canvasses for believers and perhaps whispers to those off guard of the seriousness of the situation.

But here an inner voice calls, Halt! For the Christian Scientist knows that whatever the problem involves, whether unemployment, disease, misunderstanding, or hate—it can be solved as he turns to the everlasting facts as they exist in God, divine Mind. This is the right mental road to travel. The spiritual truth about circumstances, environment, supply, is actually present here and now, and eyes which are open to spiritual realities see the problems of mortal limitations and distresses being solved by the advent of spiritual ideas. Christ, Truth, is here, and though clouds would hide this glorious presence, the Christian Scientist prays for that spiritual vision which penetrates the darkness.

Though the student of this Science may sometimes be troubled, perplexed, afraid, he chooses the path which leads to the Christ, defined by Mary Baker Eddy on page 331 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as "the spiritual idea of sonship." Can the difficulties of temperament, belief in inability, self-condemnation, unemployment, or fear dismay one who is upholding the Christ, the perfect model, in his thought? Can they alarm one who is striving to recognize true manhood, and has learned that employment, place, supply, and health as God sees them are spiritual, continuous, unfailing, and beyond the reach of human circumstances or events?

The understanding of spiritual being as the redeemer of mankind, brings freedom from the fetters of false material sense. One moment of spiritual communion with God can destroy fear and change one's outlook. However hopelessly involved one may seem to be in apparently chaotic situations, this holy prayer to the Father will bring the inspiration which entirely alters one's concept of things. Fervent prayer for light and guidance often brings instant results, and the weakness of a moment can be displaced by the power of a right thought.

By admitting evil as a reality, what trouble we make for ourselves! On the other hand, what freedom is our reward when we insist on the fact that God, good, is All-in-all, and that in Him is no evil! The Christian Scientist is not cast down, however, when after vigorously declaring the omnipresence of God he finds himself called upon to prove this irrefutable statement. Let material sense launch its falsities! They cannot find witness, or be expressed in the consciousness that prayer has sanctified. These falsities are stifled for lack of witness.

Who shall say what joys are at hand for one who is "faithful over a few things," who refuses to be deceived by the evidence of the material senses, or dismayed when everything seems difficult and dark? Oh, for steadfast trust in the unchanging nature of God and the real man, His image; for remembrance in the darkness of temptation that the irrevocable laws of Mind, God, are here and are operating in our behalf, and that no material so-called power can interfere with the operation of God's eternal purpose for His children! The stars and peaceful vault of heaven are unchanged even when days of storm and gray skies hide them from view.

Christian Scientists are learning to look away from the problems of a false sense, which sweep like clouds across the mental skies of mankind. They remember the lesson of the stars, shining undisturbed above the clouds of earth. Their spiritual stars are surely gleams of eternal verities, made manifest through spiritual understanding. Mrs. Eddy, in writing of the changes which will take place in human thought when subordinated to the divine Spirit, says (Science and Health, p. 125): "The mariner will have dominion over the atmosphere and the great deep, over the fish of the sea and the fowls of the air. The astronomer will no longer look up to the stars,—he will look out from them upon the universe; and the florist will find his flower before its seed." When we rise to understand Jesus' words (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you," we shall recognize our God-given power of reflection. Our spiritual light will glow with effulgence, and we shall see the universe as God sees it, spiritual and perfect.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Les Idées spirituelles contre les Croyances mortelles

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL ARRIVE parfois que nous nous trouvions en face d'une situation exigeant des réflexions sérieuses accompagnées de prière, car il s'agit de prendre une décision. Un problème se présente et selon le témoignage du sens matériel, ne tarde pas à prendre un développement considérable. Ce faux sens expose ses peintures mentales qui représentent la discorde, la pénurie, la crainte, les malheurs; puis il invite les hommes à examiner son œuvre, soit individuellement soit collectivement. Il cherche des adeptes et peut-être insinue à ceux qui ne sont pas sur leurs gardes que la situation est sérieuse.

Ici cependant une voix intérieure crie: halte-là! Car le Scientiste Chrétien sait qu'un problème quelconque impliquant soit le chômage, soit la maladie, les malentendus, la haine, peut toujours se résoudre lorsqu'on s'attache aux faits immuables tels qu'ils existent en Dieu, dans le divin Entendement. C'est là le bon chemin mental qu'il nous faut suivre. La vérité spirituelle au sujet des circonstances, du milieu, des ressources, est vraiment présente ici même et dès maintenant; aussi les yeux qui s'ouvrent aux réalités de l'Esprit voient-ils se résoudre, grâce à l'apparition des idées spirituelles, les problèmes des limitations ou des détresses mortelles. Christ, la Vérité, est ici; et quoique les nuages veuillent cacher cette glorieuse présence, le Scientiste Chrétien cherche avec prière la vision spirituelle qui perce les ténèbres.

S'il est assailli par l'inquiétude, la perplexité, la crainte, l'adhérent de cette Science choisit le sentier qui mène au Christ, dont Mary Baker Eddy donne cette définition à la page 331 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Christ l'idée spirituelle de filialité." Les complications que suscite un caractère difficile, la croyance à l'incapacité, la condamnation de soi-même, le manque de travail, la crainte—ces choses peuvent-elles consterner le disciple qui maintient dans sa pensée le Christ, le modèle parfait? Peuvent-elles alarmer le chrétien qui s'efforce de reconnaître la nature véritable de l'homme et se rend compte que le travail, la position, les ressources, la santé comme Dieu les voit sont spirituels, continus, immanquables, à l'abri des vicissitudes ou des événements humains?

La compréhension de l'être spirituel sauve le genre humain, elle nous libère des chaines imposées par le faux sens matériel. Un instant de communion spirituelle avec Dieu suffit pour détruire la crainte et changer nos perspectives. Si confuse que paraisse la situation dans laquelle nous sommes impliqués, cette sainte prière adressée au Père céleste apportera l'inspiration qui modifie entièrement notre concept des choses. Prier avec ferveur pour obtenir la lumière et les directions a souvent des effets immédiats; et le pouvoir d'une pensée juste peut corriger une faiblesse passagère.

Si nous admettons que le mal soit une réalité, nous nous attirons bien des maux. Par contre, en insistant sur le fait que Dieu, le bien, est Tout-en-tout et ne renferme point de mal, nous avons pour récompense une liberté magnifique. Le Scientiste Chrétien n'est cependant pas abattu lorsqu'après avoir vigoureusement déclaré l'omniprésence de Dieu, il est appelé à fournir la preuve de cette irréfutable affirmation. C'est en vain que le sens matériel lance une pluie de mensonges. Ils ne peuvent ni trouver des témoins, ni s'exprimer dans la conscience qu'a sanctifiée la prière. Ces mensonges sont étouffés faute de témoins.

Quelles joies sont réservées au disciple qui se montre "fidèle en peu de choses," qui refuse de se laisser tromper par le témoignage des sens matériels ou d'être éperdu lorsque tout paraît sombre et difficile! Puissons-nous mettre toujours notre confiance dans l'immuable nature de Dieu et de l'homme réel, Son image! Quelles que soient les ténèbres de la tentation, nous devrions nous souvenir que les lois irrévocables de Dieu, de l'Entendement, opèrent ici même en notre faveur, et qu'aucune prétendue force matérielle ne peut entraver les desseins éternels de Dieu pour Ses enfants. Les étoiles et la paisible voûte du ciel ne subissent aucun changement même aux jours de tempête, ou lorsqu'elles nous sont cachées par de sombres nuages.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens apprennent à voir autre chose que les problèmes d'un faux sens, qui semblables à des nuées traversent le ciel mental du genre humain. Ils se rappellent la leçon des étoiles, brillant avec sérénité au-delà des nuages. Ce qui pour eux correspond aux étoiles, ce sont à coup sûr les rayons des vérités éternelles se manifestant par la compréhension spirituelle. Mrs. Eddy a prévu les changements qui se produiront dans la pensée humaine lorsque celle-ci sera subordonnée à l'Esprit divin, car elle écrit dans *Science et Santé* (p. 125): "Le marin dominera sur l'atmosphère et le grand océan, sur les poissons de la mer et sur les oiseaux des airs. L'astronome n'aura plus besoin de lever ses regards vers les étoiles,—c'est des étoiles même qu'il contemplera l'univers; et l'horticulteur obtiendra sa fleur avant d'avoir semé la graine." Quand nous serons montés assez haut pour comprendre ces paroles de Jésus (Luc. 17:21): "Le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous"—nous reconnaîtrons que nous tenons de Dieu le pouvoir de Le refléter. Notre lumière spirituelle resplendira, et nous verrons l'univers comme Dieu le voit, c'est-à-dire spirituel et parfait.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

To a German Shepherd Dog

CURLED up before the fire,
Your great head resting on your paws,
Your amber eyes watching the flames
Climb ever higher and higher,
You lie there like some creature carved from stone.
Something about the red-gold flames—
Their warmth and brightness and sheer friendliness—
Subdues your restless ways.

I do not doubt that, in some far-off past,
Your fathers crowded in about a fire
That roared and crackled on a German hill
While weird, wild noises pierced the winter night
With strange, shrill sounds that made the dogs' hair stand
In stiff, straight bristles all along their backs
And made their masters pile the logs up high
Until the flames threw out a ruddy glow
That lighted up the arch of winter sky.

I watch you as you slowly, slowly creep
Nearer and nearer to the leaping flames
Until your great paws almost touch the logs:
But let me only make the slightest move
And you leap toward me, ears and tail erect,
Eager to carry out my least command.
Ah, when I think of faithfulness and love,
Your gentle eyes, your gay devoted ways,
Stand out like beacons through the passing days.
No matter what may come, your love will be
A constant, steady pledge of loyalty.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

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Closing Stocks
Page 6

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1936 — PAGE NINE

Scenery Wins Final Victory in State Battle of Billboards

Boston's News Today:

Cape Cod Canal Opened by Ice Breakers
Colder Again Tomorrow, Says Weather Man
Sullivan Fired; Fin Com Reopens Quiz
Quincy Market Vacated for Repairs
Polymet Electric Eye Fails in Court

By a Staff Photographer

Center of Boston's Marketing Activity
Old Quincy Market, With Flat Dome, at Left, and Faneuil Hall, With Its Market Underneath, at Right

Billboards:

State Law Stands As Opponents Withdraw Action

The 10-year legal battle to rule billboards off the highways of Massachusetts ended yesterday when the billboard companies withdrew their petition from the United States Supreme Court. This leaves the Massachusetts billboard law intact, as validated by the State Supreme Court on Oct. 7, 1935.

Enforcement, now made possible, will, it is said, remove 96 per cent of the boards from the highways. Withdrawal of the companies' appeal was attributed by anti-billboardists to the reluctance of commercial interests to have a U. S. Supreme Court decision rendered against them as a precedent for other states in formulating laws similar to the one now in operation in Massachusetts.

Canal Clear:

All Hands and East Wind Smash Lane Through Ice

The coast guard, army, navy and a 24-mile east wind united today in opening Cape Cod Canal for traffic and relieving the ice-bound conditions which reached a peak yesterday.

Apparently the appeal of Boston shippers to President Roosevelt and other high Washington officials yesterday was effective, for the telephone of Frank S. Davis, manager of the Chamber of Commerce Maritime Association, was kept jingling all morning as various federal units called to volunteer their full resources.

Typical was the phone call of Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, commandant of the first corps area. "We haven't many ice-breaking ships in the army," he said, "but we have plenty of dynamite and plenty of men who know how to use it."

Thomas A. Shanley, commander of the local coast guard, called on Mr. Davis and laid plans for continued use of the cutters and patrol boats which slashed through the canal this morning and later cut a lane through Dorchester Bay.

The wind blew ice into the Atlantic Avenue side of the harbor this morning, but shipping moved freely.

The Maritime Association expressed hope today that ice conditions of the last few days would focus congressional attention on a bill, suggested by Mr. Davis, which would provide for construction of 12 new coast guard cutters for ice-breaking duty. Four of these, he said, would be stationed in the Boston area. A similar bill providing for 10 vessels was vetoed a year ago by President Roosevelt. He said he acted at the suggestion of the Treasury Department.

Dolan Suit:

Justice Crosby to Hear Motions in Case Feb. 14

Justice John C. Crosby of the Supreme Judicial Court today set Friday, Feb. 14, as the day for the court to hear preliminary motions in the Dolan case, and tributary streams of political factors in the case began to flow faster today as climax in the affair seemed at last about to approach.

Boston's Finance Commission was focal point of interest today as it summoned Sidney E. Sullivan, who was discharged by Mayor Mansfield last night as a constable in the city legal department. Mr. Sullivan was expected to augment his testimony given to the commission last week to the effect that funds were solicited from private sources with which to collect evidence against Edmund L. Dolan who served as Boston's treasurer under appointment from James M. Curley, then Mayor.

Mayor Mansfield discharged Mr. Sullivan from his $2000 a year job last night "for the good of the department." The Mayor declined today to enlarge upon his terse letter of dismissal, explaining that he did not wish to comment upon a case now pending before the Supreme Court.

Weather:

Snow and Sleet Make Roads Hazardous

Today's snow and sleet brought trouble to highway departments. Route No. 1 from Boston to Providence—probably most heavily traveled road in the Commonwealth—was barely passable, according to reports of state police. It was said to be slippery all the way to Providence. Sand crews were at work. Route 3 to the Cape was slushy but sanded and passable. Route 9 to Worcester was sanded but bad near Framingham.

The light snow which began to fall at 11 last night brought out 1200 WPA workers, under city supervision, to sand Boston streets and clear intersections today. Temperatures hovered at only two degrees below freezing (32) at 8 this morning and climbed slightly until noon.

An easterly wind brought some surcease from the cold that has prevailed for nearly three weeks, but this respite, according to the United States Weather Bureau, was to be of slight duration. Fair but decidedly colder weather was forecast for tomorrow.

Market Sags:

And So PWA Starts Work Bolstering It Up

Buckling under the weight of years is Boston's old Quincy market. Today that buckling was the cause of a temporary exodus of 17 merchants from stalls which in some instances have been occupied for more than a century. In place of merchants, with their vari-colored displays of fruits, vegetables and meats, were construction engineers and PWA workmen, who began a $392,000 project to strengthen and restore the sagging structure.

Chief among renovations to be made is the replacing of old wooden beams with steel girders and installation of modern plumbing and sewerage. The present system for sewerage disposal actually was installed in Mayor Josiah Quincy's administration, 110 years ago.

Financial economy is the reason for the renovation of the old building, rather than the erection of a new market, Mayor Mansfield explained last night at the annual meeting of the Marketmen's Relief Association. He declared that Boston has no better place for its market concentration than the Quincy Market.

Situated behind Faneuil Hall, the market was opened Aug. 26, 1826, and has seen continuous service ever since. Built of solid gray granite, it was less beautiful but more roomy than the old Faneuil Hall market. Paradoxically, the older building, Faneuil Hall, is called the "new Faneuil Hall Market."

Polymet:

'Electric Eye' Brought Into Court; Declines to Work

First attempt by Attorney Francis J. Carney, chief defense counsel for William L. Jarvis, Samuel L. Gaines and three others in the $640,000 Polymet Manufacturing Co. stock fraud, to impress the jury as he opened his defense today was somewhat marred by the fact that the "electric eye" introduced as an exhibit refused to work.

Mack Lasky of the Electrotec Laboratories of New York was placed on the stand. With him he brought a small bulky object to which a lengthy cord was attached. There was a general surge forward and craning of necks as Mr. Lasky, who testified to having sold the patent to Harry Rosenthal in an early Polymet transaction, plugged the cord into a light socket on the Judge's bench.

There was a long, dramatic pause, with only the occasional squeak of a swivel chair to mar the stillness.

"This doesn't work," Mr. Lasky finally blurted out only slightly embarrassed at having to voice the obvious. He then explained that he hadn't seen the machine for three years and that he couldn't tell what was the matter with it.

Jarvis and Gaines acted in good faith in all their transactions, declared Mr. Carney in the course of his opening. He went on to say that it was Nat C. Greene, president of the Polymet Company from 1929 to 1932, who had been responsible for the company's mismanagement and that this was no fault either of Jarvis or Gaines. Furthermore, he declared that certain "electric eye" patents purchased by Jarvis and Gaines had been of value to Polymet.

Tague:

He Is Nominated As Postmaster of Boston

President Roosevelt today nominated Peter F. Tague to be postmaster of Boston. Mr. Tague has been serving in that capacity since October 4 when he was appointed acting postmaster by Postmaster General James A. Farley.

If confirmed by Congress, Mr. Tague will hold the position for a four-year term unless removed for cause. The post carries a $9000 salary and is considered one of the choicest political plums in New England.

It was quickly noted in Boston today that President Roosevelt, by nominating Mr. Tague, placed himself on record as favoring a man whose appointment was regarded as extremely typical in annals of political appointments. Mr. Tague was said to have had no particular experience in post-office work which would have qualified him for the position.

A week ago the national Congress considered the Ramspeck bill, designed to place postmasters under civil service. It was blocked by a Republican, Harry C. Ransley of Pennsylvania. Democrats at that time claimed that the measure was favored by both President Roosevelt and Mr. Farley. Today's action may be held up by Republicans as an illustration of procedure which has reduced the percentage of civil service employees from 80.8 per cent under Herbert Hoover to 57 per cent under Franklin Roosevelt.

Taxation:

Exemption Proposed For Factories Standing Idle

Whether or not idle factories should be subject to taxation was the question under discussion today before the joint legislative committee on taxation at the State House.

Leading manufacturers appeared in favor of the exemption of idle factories while Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, declared, "I don't think this will stand the test of constitutionality. If this exemption can be given, there is no extent beyond which it can't go."

A. L. Green, president of the Farr Alpaca Company of Holyoke pointed out that while the mills remain standing, they are a potential incentive to new industry. If they are destroyed because of unpaid taxes, this potentiality is destroyed.

Following Mr. Long's assertion that exemptions would be unconstitutional, it was suggested that assessors of cities and towns be directed to put a nominal tax value on idle factories. Whereupon the tax commissioner declared that this had been done in many cases.

Joseph B. Grossman, member of the Governor's Council from Quincy, favored the bill allowing exemptions, but added that assessors have always been willing to co-operate by fixing nominal valuations on idle plants. He pointed to such municipalities as Readville, Rockland, Clinton and Uxbridge as specific examples.

Higher School Age Proposal Again Halted

Forces Behind Perennial Move to Stem Legislation Are Heard

Committee Against

Efforts Being Made to Force Roll Call and Put Legislators in Recess

The word, which has always carried the weight of law, has been spoken again to halt a movement to raise the minimum school-leaving age from 14 to 16 years, it was learned today.

This was disclosed when Senator Charles A. P. McAree of Haverhill revealed that the legislative committee on education will report unfavorably on the proposal, with only two or three dissenters. Senator McAree and Senator Charles G. Miles, chairman of the committee, are the only known dissenters at present. Senator Henry Parkman Jr. may join them. The committee report will read "next annual session," which means "throw it out."

Widely Approved

The committee's decision comes on the heels of almost unanimous approval of the measure, proposed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. The Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the New England Council, the Consumers' League of Massachusetts, teachers and others were placed on record as favoring the increased school leaving age. Governor Curley advocated the measure in his annual address.

The only opposition came from a school superintendent from a small community, who complained that the measure would increase small-town school costs. James G. Reardon, state commissioner of education, took a noncommittal attitude. He was recorded in favor of the measure and yet he presented a statement which warned of labor's "selfish" interest in the matter and outlined some of the difficulties connected with the measure.

Labor Disturbed

Massachusetts labor representatives are, therefore, somewhat disturbed over the coming committee report. Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, pointed out that last year the bill was passed in the Senate but killed in the House after a letter in opposition was received from the head of the Massachusetts parochial school system. At that time, support for the measure before the education committee was as strong as it was this year.

According to reports, a similar letter from the head of the parochial schools has been received by several legislators this year. Some labor representatives believe this the reason back of the adverse committee report on the measure.

Brings Wonder

Some politicians consider the present situation a splendid opportunity for Republicans to place Democratic members of the House of Representatives in a difficult position by forcing a roll call.

If a roll call can be engineered, most Democrats must face the throwing overboard of a measure recommended by Governor Curley and widely approved throughout Massachusetts. In a roll call the result of their decision will be known to the public.

Bound Together

Several Republicans have agreed to band together for the roll call attempt which may come as early as tomorrow, depending upon the arrival of the committee report.

Representative Philip G. Bowker, Brookline Republican, is ready to vote for the call of "ayes and nays." Representative David A. Rose, Boston Democrat, it is understood, is prepared to make the motion.

Those Republicans ready to participate in the plan hope Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House; Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., and Representative Christian A. Herter, all Republican leaders, will join.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain, with temperature near or slightly below 32 degrees tonight; Wednesday fair, becoming colder, considerably below freezing; fresh easterly, shifting through south to west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and probably Wednesday morning; not so cold tonight.

Massachusetts: Rain in the east and snow in the west portion; not so cold in the northwest portion tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Rhode Island: Rain tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Connecticut: Snow changing to rain; not so cold tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northeast shifting to south winds over the north portion and Fresh east shifting to strong southwest and west winds over the south portion. Weather overcast with rain over the south portion tonight and with snow over the north portion tonight and possibly Wednesday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	21	Minneapolis	-18	-18
Bermuda	60	52	New Orleans	54	50
Chicago	14	14	New York	30	32
Denver	0	-6	Norfolk	40	32
Helena	-4	-6	Philadelphia	34	24
Jacksonville	62	54	St. Louis	4	4
Kansas City	-4	-4	San Francisco	44	44
Los Angeles	46	48	Washington	30	22
Miami	72	70			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 4.
B—Minimum, Feb. 3

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:20 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Wednesday, 9:36 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

Public Schools In Rhode Island To Fight Liquor

Favorable Action Looked For on Plan for Them to Teach Temperance

May Bar Night Clubs

Head of State Liquor Board Urges Legislature to Curtail Licenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4—Recommendations for temperance education in all Rhode Island public schools will receive favorable consideration from the Providence school committee, it was predicted today by Francis J. Brady, committee chairman.

Mr. Brady's announcement resulted from temperance suggestions made to Rhode Island legislators by Michael F. Costello, chief of the state division of intoxicating beverages. Full endorsement of Mr. Costello's recommendations was given by Mr. Brady, who added that a complete program to carry out temperance plans will be ready for the school board meeting early this month.

Among recommendations to be considered by the school board are Mr. Costello's suggestions to the Legislature that all night clubs in the State be closed and that entertainment in places where liquor is sold be banned.

Finds Complaints Justified

For several months complaints from clergymen, religious and civic societies, and parent-teacher organiaztions against dine and dance places have flooded division headquarters, and in the opinion of Mr. Costello "they were completely justified."

When complaints were first received that school children in large numbers were visting dine and dance places, the division made several recommendations. For one thing, it requested licensing boards of respective cities and towns to restrict numbers of restaurant licenses during the present year in order to insure more satisfactory supervision of such places.

This suggestion, however, was regarded merely as a "breather," to give the division more opportunity to study the situation and prepare recommendations.

Would Limit Licenses

Among more important proposals of Mr. Costello was the limiting of licenses for restaurant sale of liquor and beer to one for every 1000 population. This restriction, he declared, will decrease the number of permits and allow for proper supervision.

Licensing boards and police department heads alike were loud in praise of this recommendation. Under the present act—which provides no population restrictions—they have made known to the division their inability to enforce the law with their present force of men.

The division's ax missed no root in its drive to protect the public, especially the school children. Other changes recommended were the closing of dine and dance places at midnight—they are now allowed to remain open until 2 a. m.—and regulation of clubs operating under full saloon privileges but paying less fees for licenses.

Looking for Loopholes

In this connection, the division is urging police and license boards to make strict investigation of applicants. This is because of the charge that clubs in many instances are actually conducted by private individuals and that profits go solely to private interests. It is also charged that gambling is permitted, and that minors are allowed to frequent the places without interference from attendants.

Striking at package stores which sell only in bulk, where old "speakeasy" methods are used to promote business in violation of the Sunday law, the commission urged that the law be changed so that no liquor permits be granted to storekeepers doing business on Sunday. "It is a most undesirable condition of affairs to prevail on the Lord's Day," the division maintained in its report.

Temperance Education

It was interesting to Providence observers to note that Mr. Costello recommended a return to that type of temperance education in the schools which went into eclipse as soon as prohibition was entered on the statute books. Prior to adoption of prohibition, all authorities were agreed that temperance education among the young had been one of the most effective tools of those who sought to ban liquor.

Need for such education was graphically depicted, it was reported, to Mr. Costello in complaints of drinking by those of school age. At one time it was charged that liquor purveyors sought to establish stores near high schools and that they encouraged boys to make these dispensaries their hanging-out places.

Mr. Costello also advised temperance education in advertising, contending that temperance is the best known insurance against a return of prohibition.

Unions Cramp Road Earnings, Rail Chief Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 4—Government ownership of railroads, as proposed in the Wheeler bill, now before Congress, would be the first step in an economic system of Socialism; would transfer state rights and authority to Washington bureaucracies, and would place an enormous burden of taxation on the so-called middle class of the American public, it was declared here last night by Raynard F. Bohman, general traffic manager of the Heywood-Wakefield Company of Gardner, Mass., and chairman of the national committee for the prevention of government ownership of railroads of the National Industrial Traffic League.

Speaking at the eighteenth annual dinner of the Worcester Traffic Association at the Hotel Bancroft, Mr. Bohman said:

Wheeler Measure

"Senator Wheeler of Montana, sometimes constructive, more frequently the visionary, has introduced a measure that demands outright government ownership and operation of the steam carriers, big and little, long and short, from coast to coast, and from Canada to the Gulf. In fact, the Wheeler bill contemplates public ownership of all forms of transportation.

"Senator Wheeler has done the American people a service, because his bill may provoke enough discussion to cause changes in prevailing policies leading toward it. The danger of government ownership of the railroads until recently has never been due to its advocacy. The real danger of it lies in policies tending to destroy the railways' earning capacity, and thereby to make it necessary for the government to assume their ownership and operation. Certain leaders of labor unions, acting in disregard of the political and economic consequences to the public, are undermining the earning capacity of the railways, and thereby their private ownership.

'Make Work' Bills

"No doubt you are all familiar with what the union labor leaders tried to put over at the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress. So-called "make work" bills of every description were introduced. Among these bills were the six-hour-day bill, the full-crew bill, and the train-limit bill. The enactment of these three bills alone would cause wholesale bankruptcy of our railroads.

"The demands made by the labor leaders for expensive legislation demonstrate that they are willing to ruin the railroad industry and drive it into government ownership and political control, under which the deficit that compliance with their demands would cause would become a charge upon the taxpayers of the United States.

"Never in history did any group of men exhibit a more reckless determination to destroy a great industry. What class of persons are they actually attacking? The middle class—the recipient of two thirds of the present national income.

As the middle class receives two thirds of the present national income, it would obviously have to pay most of the taxes to meet this deficit. If heads of labor unions will, under our present political and economic system, attack the middle class as they are attacking it now with their programs of railroad confiscation and government ownership, what is it reasonable to expect they would do to the middle class if they succeeded in attaining complete control of the Government? . . .

Dtaling With Government

"After acquiring the railways, the Government would soon discover plenty of unfounded reasons for claiming that it could manufacture equipment and materials and mine coal cheaper than it could buy them from private producers. Before the depression the railways made purchases from other industries of about $2,250,000,000 annually. These other industries ramify all the way from the large manufacturing centers through small communities back to the most remote sources of ore, coal and lumber. Under government ownership of railways, hardly any kind of industry would fail to find itself dealing with the Government, and in danger of being partly or wholly taken over by it. The question is, therefore, not merely one of government ownership of railways. It is whether we are to have as economic system of state socialism or of private ownership of property in general."

Peabody Leather Concern Challenges Labor Act Validity

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The A. C. Lawrence Leather Company of Peabody, Mass., challenged validity of the National Labor Relations Act today in an injunction suit before the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

The company sought to restrain the Labor Board in dealings with 2200 employees. Justice Jesse C. Adkins signed an order setting hearing for Friday.

In its brief, the company said it had been cited by the Labor Relations Board for unfair labor practices, and its hearing set for Feb. 11. It based its injunction suit on the grounds that the act destroyed freedom of contract, invaded states' rights, and unlawfully delegated legislative power.

Planetariums and White Fund Stir City Council

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The Boston City Council, sounding board for local politics, rang yesterday afternoon with grievances from all sections of the city. It started with the protest by a city councilor who said the trustees of the George Robert White Fund were considering using the money from that fund to build a planetarium at a cost of nearly $500,000.

The fight against the planetarium was taken up by other councilors, who suggested that the money be used to build another health unit. Dorchester and the Forest Hills sections were proposed. The contention was that in this way the money could be put to a utilitarian use.

Health Units

During the administration of former Mayor James M. Curley the money was used almost exclusively for health units, six of them being built. At that time it was believed that a sufficient number of them had been constructed and that the money could be diverted to other purposes. Its last use during Curley's administration was to build the North End Prado, the land taking for which figures prominently in the city's suits against Edmund L. Dolan.

It was, however, pointed out in the Council that the will of George Robert White specifies the use to which the fund may be put. One of these clauses says that it may not be used for strictly utilitarian purposes or for things which the city should furnish. There is, therefore, considerable speculation as to the propriety of using the funds for the construction of these health units, even though the Curley administration set a precedent for it.

Another rule states that the money of the fund may not be used for the upkeep of an object built with or without the fund's money. This has added to the expense of the city for the upkeep of the health units already built. Accordingly, the trustees of the fund are anxious to avoid spending the money for an object which would not be self-supporting.

The planetarium, on the other hand, judging from the success of like buildings in other American cities, could be operated at a profit. It was pointed out by one councilor that it would be better to use the money to build a planetarium than to have it lying idle. It would at least equal in value Governor Curley's sidewalk building projects, he said.

Edwards Case

The Council found further cause for discontent in the appointment of Paul Edwards as WPA administrator for Massachusetts. It approved a resolution opposing the appointment, on the ground that Mr. Edwards is a New York man. Mr. Edwards has had, however, considerable experience wit WPA projects in this State, as last fall he acted as financial adviser for Administrator Arthur G. Rotch.

Gymnasium Urged

An appeal was also made by the two councilors from South Boston for a gymnasium in their district. More than 15 years ago the city bought a parcel of land for that purpose on Broadway and C street, yet nothing has been done towards building it. Yesterday a group of seven South Boston clergymen called on Mayor Mansfield, advocating his support of the project. He favored the project, so long as it put no additional burden upon the city and would cause no reduction in the pay of city employees. Social workers have long advocated such a building for this section of the city as a means of reducing juvenile crime, which reaches a near high for Boston in this section. J. G. H.

Townsendite Wins In 1 Day's Campaign

By the Associated Press

Charlemont, Mass., Feb. 4

A TOWNSENDITE walked away with the town election yesterday, although he declared his candidacy for selectman only last Saturday and made no mention of the pension plan.

He was Walter H. Smith, president of the local Townsend Club, and he defeated Fred O. Bicknell, chairman of the board of selectmen, 70 to 45. Mr. Bicknell had been a member of the board for six years.

Harvard Men Find That Heavy Water Flows Sluggishly

Timing the "flowability" of heavy water, two chemists of Harvard's Mallinckrodt Laboratory devised what is thought to be the most sensitive counting and timing instruments yet known, it was announced today.

Their problem was to measure the "stickiness" of heavy water molecules, or, in chemical vernacular, the viscosity of deuterium oxide. Their answer, a highly important one for technical men who seek some practical use to which heavy water may be put, disclosed it to be 23 per cent more viscous than ordinary pure water. Other chemists using less accurate equipment — observing the speed of fall from a fine glass capillary tube with a hand-operated stop watch—had figured it out at 23.2 per cent.

While these two figures may seem close enough to the layman, the less accurate figure is far from satisfactory to modern chemists who demand extreme precision in all their calculations. Prof. Grinnel Jones and Dr. H. J. Fornwalt who conducted the tests believe they have attained an accuracy within three or four thousandths of one per cent, close enough to satisfy even the most exacting.

"Ever since heavy water was discovered in 1934," said Professor Jones, "investigations have been in progress in the world's leading laboratories to determine what effect the fluid might have upon various plants and animals. Measurements disclose that it is contained to the extent of two hundredths of 1 per cent in ordinary drinking water."

Now that its exact viscosity is known, chemists can study more accurately its electrical conductivity and other physical properties. Whether it will ever prove to be of use to agriculture, chemistry, or biology, in which fields experiments are most widely distributed, is still debatable. So long as it continues to be "worth its weight in gold," researchists will proceed slowly with their investigations.

Acquitted Broker Files Petition in Bankruptcy

Andrew Jensen Jr., a broker whose home is in Swampscott, filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition in Federal District Court yesterday, listing his liabilities at $100,000 and his assets at nothing.

Mr. Jensen was tried recently with John T. Hull, another Boston broker, in Suffolk Superior Court for conspiracy to steal some $40,000 from unwary investors. Both men were acquitted of this charge, but Hull was later found guilty on four counts of larceny of $33,000 in the same case and was sentenced to from three to five years in state prison.

Interest Fund Untouched In Debtless Wilbraham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILBRAHAM, Mass., Feb. 4—In these days when towns and municipalities are heavily in debt the annual report of the selectmen of this town is pleasing. It has not been necessary to borrow money in anticipation of taxes here since April, 1934. A fund of $1000 appropriated for interest charges at the 1935 town meeting remains untouched.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"END OF SUMMER" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a new play by S. N. Behrman starring Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—Katharine Hepburn in "Sylvia Scarlett." 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. Also Joe Penner in "Collegiate." 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER—George Arliss in "Mr. Hobo." 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. "King Solomon of Broadway." 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

MEMORIAL—"The Ghost Goes West," with Robert Donat. 10 a. m., 12:03, 2:06, 4:09, 6:12, 8:15, 10:18.

FINE ARTS—"Crime et Chatiment," with English titles. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Skiing," with Hannes Schneider. Tomorrow: Russian novelty picture, "The New Gulliver," based on Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Victor McLaglen in "The Informer," screened from Liam O'Flaherty's novel of the same name. Fenway: 12:45, 3:47, 6:49, 9:51. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:48, 3:21, 6:24, 9:27. Also "Her Master's Voice," with Edward Everett Horton. Fenway: 2:27, 5:29, 8:31 Paramount: 10:58 a. m., 2, 5:08, 8:07.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Professional Soldier," co-starring Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Exclusive Story," with Franchot Tone and Madge Evans. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 8:50.

EXETER — James Cagney and Margaret Lindsay in "Frisco Kid." 3:24, 6:25, 9:25. "Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jane Froman. 1:55, 4:55, 7:55.

MODERN—Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous," 10:26 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Rose of the Rancho," with John Boles and Gladys Swarthout. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

METROPOLITAN—Harold Lloyd in "The Milky Way." 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. Stage: Ricardo Cortez appearing in a sketch especially written for him. Musical revue, "Sunkist Limited."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Morocco Mirage," "Sporting Network," "Gangsters of the Deep," "Cavalcade of Music," and other shorts.

BOSTON—Preston Foster in "We're Only Human." 11:06 a. m., 2, 4:54, 7:48, 10:26. Stage: Joe Cook in his new musical revue, "Topsy Turvy," featuring Charles Columbus and Harriette Caperton.

TREMONT—Will Rogers in "In Old Kentucky." 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Lawrence Tibbett in "Metropolitan." 11:03 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Way Down East," with Henry Fonda and Rochelle Hudson. Also "Chasing Yesterday."

UNIVERSITY — William Powell in "Rendezvous." 3:10, 6:15, 9:30 Also "Coronado." with Betty Burgess. 1:45, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." Also "March of Time."

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Nancy Loring, contralto, Margaret Dunn, pianist. 8:15.

STEINERT HALL—Concert by the Advanced Students of the Malkin Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge)—Concert by Eda Raooport, pianist; Einar Hansen, violinist; Paul Bregor, pianist, and Phebe Davison, lyric soprano. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

WEST END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT—Miss Vinie Daly, songs, and Miss Blanche Hills, accompanist. Supple Hall, K. of C. Building. 9.

Other Events

MECHANICS BUILDING—New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show. Ski jumping, exhibitions of wild animals and birds, log-rolling and wood-chopping contests, and canoe tilting. Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Continues through Saturday.

CAMPFIRE GIRLS—Training course in leadership, conducted by Miss Zillah E. Wells, field executive. 100 Boylston Street. 7:30.

Tomorrow

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY—Annual meeting, followed by illustrated lecture on "Beautiful Hawaii and Its Relationship to Boston," by Dr. Charles H. Tozier. Lantern slides and motion pictures, all in color, of Hula Hula dancers, native traditions and Mauna Loa in eruption. 9 Ashburton Place. 2:30.

HOTEL TOURAINE—Meeting of the Circle des Etudiants Franco-American. 8.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Exhibitions of photographs by Cedric Wright of Berkeley, California, professional photographer. Pictures of Sierra Mountain scenes. 3 Joy Street. Continues all month.

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "The Technology of Food Products," by Prof. Samuel C. Prescott of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Greek Art I" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

MALDEN WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes, Browne Jr. High School. 10:30 a. m.

Venzke to Run Saturday in B.A.A. Meet—Hockey in Garden and Arena Tonight

Toronto Comes To Boston Ice; McInenly to Play

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Toronto
Beattie, lw		rw, Conacher
Weiland, c		c, Primeau
Clapper, rw		lw, Jackson
McInenly, ld		rd, Blair
Shore, rd		ld, Horner
Thompson, g		g, Hainsworth

Boston alternates—Runge, Kaminsky, Sands, O'Neil, Cowley, Duguid, Graham, Siebert, Blake. Toronto alternates—Clancy, Day, Metz, A. Jackson, Kelly, Boll, Thoms, Finnigan, Markle, Davidson.

Storm conditions may retard another capacity attendance mark for the Toronto Maple Leaf-Boston Bruin N. H. L. game at the Boston Garden tonight. A heavy advance sale and the fact that the local club has won four straight and nine of its last 13 games have created enthusiastic local support.

Maple Leafs are faced with finishing out of first place in their division of the league standing for the first time in five years. Injuries and the inability of the first forward line of Jackson, Primeau and Conacher, along with a weakened defense, are the contributing factors to the Toronto club's present position in second place.

Both teams may be somewhat handicapped for the contest tonight. Buzz Boll, brilliant Maple Leaf replacement, is recovering slowly from a bumping in the recent game against Canadiens and may not play. Roger Jenkins of the Bruins will be out of the lineup tonight. Bert McInenly of the Cubs will take his place. Charley Sands has been declared fit to play tonight.

The last two encounters between these two clubs saw the Bruins win here, 4-1, and Leafs in Toronto, 5-2.

It has been years since Conn Smythe brought a hockey team to Boston with a faltering record. Usually featured by winning streaks, the Leafs are here today with a mark of only three victories and one tie in their last 12 games.

American Hockey Team Opens Against Germans

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Feb. 4 (AP)—America's oft-beaten hockey team will begin its drive for the Olympic title on Thursday, drawing Germany as its initial opponent in the preliminary round-robin series in which 15 nations will compete.

The strongly favored Canadian sextet will play Poland. Other matches the first day will pit Japan against Sweden and Hungary against Belgium. Starting times for the matches will be announced tomorrow.

Moriarty Is Reinstated

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Baseball's commissioner, Kenesaw M. Landis, yesterday ruled that Russell Bauers of the Hazelton club of the New York-Pennsylvania League and Chester Klaerner of Nashville, Southern Association, are free agents. The commissioner also approved the reinstatement application of Edward J. Moriarty of the Boston National League club from the voluntarily retired list.

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Expect to Be Busy at Garden Tonight

Frank "Buzz" Boll (Left) and James "Peggy" O'Neil

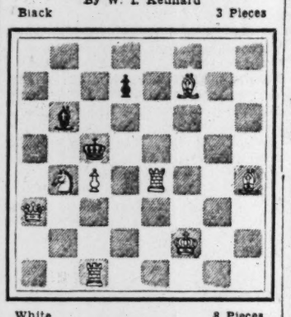
The Toronto Boy Will Keep the Bruins Active If He Plays, and Is a Dangerous Threat; O'Neil Has No Rating as a Scorer, but Is Known as a "Pest" in Hockey

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1797
By W. I. Kennard

Black 3 Pieces

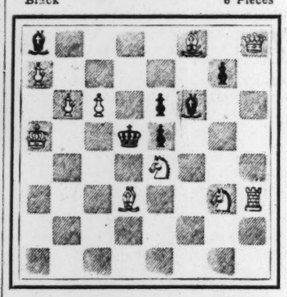


White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

We continue our series of problems by well-known American composers with another Melrose problemist. Unlike Boardman, who left Melrose many years ago, W. I. Kennard still lives there. The above appeared in Checkmate in 1903.

Problem No. 1798
By W. I. Kennard

Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

This first appeared in New England Chess News, 1880.

Solutions to Problems

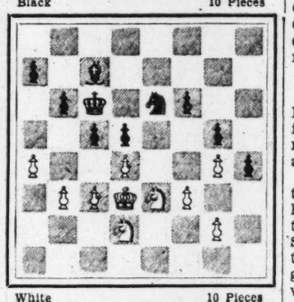
No. 1795. Kt-K3
No. 1796. 1. B-K6 PxB
2. B-Q8
1. —— QxR
2. KtxBch

End-Game

This position, Capablanca playing Sergeant at Margate, Eng., in last year's masters' tournament, was able to force into a won ending in surprisingly quick time. Black to play and force a winning ending.

End-Game No. 290

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
Black to play and win

Notes

Once again we are favored with the committee's report of the Durban (South Africa) Chess Club. Among a number of interesting items, we note that the twelfth South Africa championship, held last year during Easter week, was won by J. C. Archer, who has won the Durban Chess Club championship many times in the last few years.

Plans for a national tournament to be played in New York in March are progressing slowly; but it seems likely that such a tournament will actually take place. The winner will assume the United States championship, recently vacated by F. J. Marshall, who felt that the best interests of the game would be served by having the title competed for in an annual, or biennial, tournament, instead of having it a match title, with all the difficulty of arranging challenge matches.

This game, from the Hastings tournament recently won by Fine of New York, has a particularly pretty finish. The veteran Russo-French master Tartakower finished third, a half point behind Flohr, who was second.

Sicilian Defense

Tartakower White	Winter Black	Tartakower White	Winter Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 Q-B3	Q-B2
2 P-KKt3	P-Q4	15 Q-K3	Kt-Q5
3 PxP	QxP	16 QR-B	Kt-Q4
4 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	17 KtxKt	PxKt
5 B-Kt2	Kt-QB3	18 KR-K	Kt-K3
6 P-KR3	B-R4	19 P-Kt4	R-Q2
7 Castles	Kt-B3	20 PxP	QxP
8 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	21 Q-Kt3	KR-Q(a)
9 P-Q3	P-K3	22 P-QB4	P-Q6
10 B-B4	Q-Q2	23 R-Kt	Q-KKt4
11 Kt-B3	B-Q3	24 KtxB	RPxKt
12 BxB	QxB	25 R-K5	Q-B5(b)
13 Kt-KR4	CastlesQR	26 R-B5ch	K-Kt
		27 BxP	Resigns(c)

(a) Here Black overlooks White's strong continuation. Better 21 . . . Q-B2.
(b) Permitting a pretty finish. 25 . . . Q-K2 offers defensive chances.
(c) If 27 . . QxQch; 28 B-Kt2ch, etc. If 27 . . . RxB; 28 RxRch, KxR; 29 Q-Kt2ch, etc.

Here is an interesting game from the Warsaw team tournament of last summer. The young Austrian master, who has recently assumed the editorship of the Wiener Schachzeitung, leading chess magazine in the German tongue, defeats a leading native French player in interesting fashion.

Queen's Gambit Accepted

Eliskases White	Muffang Black	Eliskases White	Muffang Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Kt-Kt3	KR-Q
2 P-QB4	PxP	15 QR-B	QR-B
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16 Kt-B5	Kt-Q4
4 P-K3	P-K3	17 KR-Q	B-R
5 BxP	P-QR3	18 BxKt	PxB
6 Castles	P-B4	19 Kt-KR4(a)	Kt-Kt
7 Q-K2	Kt-B3	20 Q-Kt4	B-B3
8 P-QR3	P-QKt4	21 BxB	QxB
9 B-R2	B-Kt2	22 Kt-K4	Q-K3
10 PxP	BxP	23 Kt-B5	P-Kt3
11 P-QKt4	B-K2	24 RxR	RxR
12 B-Kt2	Castles	25 Kt-K7ch	Resigns
13 QKt-Q2	Q-Kt3		

(a) The beginning of some sprightly Kt moves that end in a gain of material.

Grant May Replace Worters

MONTREAL, Feb. 4 (AP)—Benny Grant, spare goaler for New York Americans, is likely to replace the injured Roy Worters in the game against Montreal Maroons here tonight, Manager Red Dutton announced today. Worters is recovering from a sprained ankle suffered in a N. H. L. game against Maroons in New York last Thursday. Dutton said efforts had been made to obtain the services of Lorne Chabot from Chicago Black Hawks but without success.

College Basketball Results

George Washington 44, Geneva 33.
Indiana 26, Minnesota 23.
Iowa 35, Drake 22.
Kentucky 32, Alabama 30.
Muhlenberg 40, Lehigh 36.
Nebraska 48, South Dakota 27.
Oklahoma 42, Kansas State 32.
Purdue 48, Ohio State 27.
Wichita 34, Pittsburgh 33.

Tri-Corner Meet Feb. 29

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4 (AP)—Announcement was made yesterday that the second annual tri-corner track meeting among cinderpath performers of Princeton, Columbia and Pennsylvania will be held on the Franklin Field boards Feb. 29.

Hockey Briefs

THE Bruin Cubs have sent Harold Johnson, right wing and defenseman, to the St. Louis Flyers of the American Hockey Association, subject to recall.

Springfield might have used Johnson on defense, but the club already is overloaded with righthanders. Sending Gaston Leroux back to Canadiens has left the Indians with only three rear guard defenders.

Along with the Bourcier brothers, Sprague Cleghorn has taken Paul Gauthier on loan from Canadiens. Gauthier, 20-year-old French-Canadian, formerly starred with the Winnipeg Maroons.

Eddie Powers has called Jakie Forbes, veteran net-minder, back into action to fill in for Phil Stein, regular Syracuse goalie, who is unable to play at present.

Saturday Harvey Jackson failed to score a goal, but he is reported to have played a bang-up game with the Bill Thoms-Frank Finnigan line. Since the sales talk, Harvey is hustling in grand style, either to look good for sales purposes or to convince Conn Smythe that he should stay with Leafs.

Ken Doraty is an interesting figure in hockey. He has the knack, faculty or good fortune to poke in winning goals at opportune times. On several occasions he scored the winning goals for Toronto Maple Leafs in regular season games, playoffs and Stanley Cup encounters. Only the other night, while playing for Cleveland, his team won 2 to 0, and Mr. Doraty scored both goals.

Fred "Bun" Cook of New York Rangers, continues on the ailing list, and latest developments hold no promise of the veteran returning to action for some time.

Maroons player Americans in New York last Thursday and with a game against Rangers Sunday, Manager Conacher took the players up to West Point for the layoff, where they had practice facilities at the Bear Mountain and West Point rinks.

Stanley Hack Signs

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Stanley Hack's signed contract reached the Chicago Cub office yesterday, leaving only nine members of the National League champions yet to be lined up. The young third baseman was the twenty-third to sign.

College Wrestling Result

F. and M. 31, Tufts 5.

Kanaly Rounds Up More Stars; Venzke Coming

Boston and New England track followers are in for the time of their lives next Saturday night at the Boston Garden, when the B. A. A. will stage what will without question be the greatest meet ever held in the Hub. Never before in the history of the Unicorn classic has there been such a galaxy of track and field performers as that which Tom Kanaly, director of the games, has rounded up.

Yesterday Kanaly received the signed entry blanks of Norman Woolford of Franklin, Mass., and Ralph Metcalfe of Marquette University for the "Briggs 50-Yard Dash." Young Woolford won this event last year and is the present New England indoor and outdoor sprint champion. His entry will be well received by the fans who delight in watching the "speed boys" do their stuff. Metcalfe, one of the country's leading sprinters, and present national 200-meter champion, will be making his first Boston appearance. The Marquette flyer wrote Kanaly that he was very anxious to run at the B. A. A. games, that he was in perfect condition, after passing through his mid-year examinations, and welcomed the opportunity to come to Boston. Every track follower knows what Metcalfe has done on the cinder path, and his entry in the dash together with that of Woolford and Eulace Peacock and Eddie O'Sullivan, brings to Boston the fastest group of sprinters to ever show to a Boston audience.

Another fine bit of news that C. Desmond Wadsworth, chairman of the B. A. A. athletic committee, brought back from the Millrose games in New York last Saturday night was that Gene Venzke, the sensational University of Pennsylvania miler, who was just nosed out by Joe Mangan in the Wanamaker mile, would go to the start in the famous Hunter mile next Saturday night. Venzke has always been a great Boston favorite, and his entry in the Hunter mile, together with that of Joe Mangan, makes the setting perfect. Venzke won this event at the B. A. A. games last year, and according to reports he is running faster than ever at the present time.

Wadsworth also talked with Glenn Cunningham, and received his assurance that he would let the B. A. A. officials know positively on Wednesday whether or not he could arrange to come here next Saturday. Cunningham wants to come back to Boston to show his legion of followers that he is still "king of the milers."

Indications already point to the largest crowd ever to witness a track meet being at the Garden Saturday night. There has been a great demand for tickets, for the track followers realize that the card is the classiest ever offered in Boston. Tickets are now on sale at the Boston Garden, telephone Capitol 3200.

Cronin Predicts Record for Foxx

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Joe Cronin, youthful manager of the Boston Red Sox, predicted yesterday that Jimmy Foxx "would come close to if not break" Babe Ruth's American League home-run record this year. Cronin said Foxx, recent Red Sox acquisition, is "the greatest player in the game," adding:

"The setup for Foxx to better Ruth's record of 60 is perfect. He is joining a new club under ideal conditions. I wouldn't say Jimmy was bogged down with the Athletics last year, but he had reached the stage where it was more or less of a routine."

Foxx hit 36 home runs in 1935.

"Our left-field fence is a few feet shorter than what Foxx had to aim at in Philadelphia," Cronin added. "He'll have to hit the ball a bit higher, but when he gets hold of one no fence will stop him. It is a pretty big order to ask a man to hit as many home runs as the Babe did in 1927, but I am confident Jimmy has the stuff to do it.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Baseball Hall of Fame Vote

THAT Ty Cobb should have been given the highest vote for a place in the Baseball Hall of Fame which is to be dedicated at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1939 for those players who made their reputations between 1900 and 1935 cannot be regarded as any surprise to those who followed baseball closely during that time. For 24 years the fiery player from the South, popularly known as the "Georgia Peach," furnished the baseball public with thrill after thrill and piled up a series of records, many of which are due to stand for years to come. He may not have been the best outfielder in the game; but when it came to batting, baserunning and outguessing the opposition, he need take his cap off to no player of any generation. And it is very doubtful if any player, except Babe Ruth, had the drawing power of Cobb. If there is any surprise regarding the outcome of the vote, it might well be the fact that two of the 226 voters who cast their ballots failed to put the Georgian on their list.

Ruth and Wagner

And perhaps it is just as well that the great Babe Ruth and Honus Wagner were tied for second choice. Each was great in his way, and there is no question but what, Hall of Fame or no Hall of Fame, their names would go down in baseball history as among the leaders. Wagner might well be placed among the older generation, although most of his playing was done after 1900; but with only five places open for the old-timers, it is no doubt better to place him where he is. In the opinion of John McGraw, the famous Dutchman was the greatest player of all time, and when such a judge as McGraw confers that title on a player, there must be some merit in it. Ruth was the greatest home-run hitter to date. He would have been one of the finest of pitchers had he kept to that department of play; but his batting was far too valuable to permit of his being left out of a game. Again, our only surprise is to be found in the fact that 11 of the voters should have passed up these two great players.

"Big Six" and "Barney"

That two of the greatest and most popular pitchers professional baseball has yet produced should have been named fourth and fifth is quite appropriate. Christy Mathewson, "Big Six," was not only a great pitcher, but he was one of the finest characters ever to enter the baseball ranks. He was the idol of the boy fan and his work in the pitcher's box will always stand out. Many were the feats he performed; but to me his best was in the last World Series game of 1912, although his team lost it to the Boston Red Sox. His winning three shut-out games against the Athletics in the World Series of 1905 was a record that other pitchers are still shooting at. Walter Johnson, or "Barney" as he was popularly known, was probably the greatest speed-ball pitcher of all time. His record of 113 shut-out games and 3497 strike-outs in 21 years with the Washington Americans places him well up among the great hurlers. The above five were the only ones to qualify this year, as all of the other players, even those prior to 1900, failed to get the necessary 75 per cent of votes cast.

Sporting Around the Hub

Arrival of Dobie to Add Prestige

NOT only Boston College should bask in the limelight of the vast store of football knowledge and experience to come with Gil Dobie, but Boston and New England as well. The 57-year-old gridiron wizard brings to these parts a nationwide reputation.

Associated Press
Gilmour Dobie

The name Dobie is not often connected with innovations, colorful spectacular football or like headline flimsies. He has tended to stick to the sound policy of well-drilled elevens, equipped offensively and defensively with only as much football as the boys are able to grasp to a faultless stage. He never attempted to cover up a team lacking fundamentals with frills.

The scroll bearing "Gloomy Gil's" record of winning college football games is so covered with glory that it is nothing short of amazing. Recently his Cornell elevens were unable to match the man power or playing material of his opponents and defeats were inevitable.

It is true that his eleven last fall did not display much on the gridiron. It is equally true that Gil Dobie was unable to equip the team with more than a smattering of sound principles. The material was below the standard to which he has been accustomed and he taught the boys only what he knew they could reasonably assimilate.

New Job in Two Days

Probably no single contribution to Boston College football could possibly bring more nationwide notice than signing the veteran Dobie who played for Minnesota, coached North Dakota State, Washington (on the Pacific coast), Annapolis and Cornell. One more interesting angle is the short time after resigning from Cornell before reaching a verbal agreement elsewhere. He resigned Saturday and accepted a new job Monday.

Briefly his record in figures exhibits: not one defeat in the first 11 years he served as head coach; an almost unbelievable compilation of 88 games won, three lost and one tied in the first 17 years; a coach 31 years, in charge of North Dakota without defeat for two years; won and tied three with Washington elevens between 1908 and 1916; lost only one game while coaching Navy three years and came to Cornell in 1920 where his 1921-22-23 teams were among the greatest in the country.

Bob Brown Signs

Secretary John Quinn of the Boston Bees announced this morning the arrival of Bob Brown's contract. Bob, the righthander who was a pitching sensational a few seasons back, is wintering in Miami, Fla. Late yesterday afternoon Ray Benge sent in his signed document along with a letter, in which he expressed his pleasure at being included in the trade between Boston and Brooklyn. Benge's home is in Huntsville, Texas. He plans to drive to St. Petersburg, the spring training headquarters of the Bees.

Baseball Trade Rumors

Baseball trade rumors were in the air this morning as National League officials prepared to hold their annual schedule meeting in New York, but for a change neither Boston club was included in the proposed deals. The St. Louis Cardinals are said to be interested in Pitcher Curt Davis of the Phillies and are willing to part with Roy Parmelee, Ernie Orsatti and cash. The Giants want Sam Leslie of the Dodgers or Jimmy Collins of the Cardinals to play first base, but so far have been refused. Just what the Giants are in a position to give up in such a deal is not known. Speaking of the Giants, Hal Schumacher signed a contract yesterday.

Here and There

Wes Ferrell, star Boston Red Sox pitcher, who never took up golf seriously until he met with a mishap to his throwing arm, yesterday won the golf championship of the professional baseball leagues . . . Ferrell shot 312 to take the Sarasota (Fla.) event . . . Doug Raymond, B. U. runner, has been withdrawn from the B. A. A. special 600 Saturday night, Coach Win Marling has announced . . . Raymond will confine his efforts to running only the relay for the remainder of the indoor season . . . The Yale News said today that Ducky Pond, head coach of football at Yale, has called the backs and centers to work out beginning Feb. 20 in the Coxe Memorial cage . . . Spring football practice at Yale is scheduled for April 6 . . . The 1936 rowing season at Harvard was officially opened yesterday with a meeting of the candidates in the Lowell House Common Room . . . Nearly 100 Crimson oarsmen reported to Coach Charley Whiteside . . . Varsity crewmen will start work tomorrow in Newell Boat House tank.

Eleonora Sears Wins

The Boston squash racquets team, competing at Haverford, Penna., in the women's intercity team series, was beaten by Philadelphia, 4 to 1. . . . The only Boston victory was scored by Edith Drury of Boston and Concord, N. H. . . . She downed America's No. 1 player, Anne Page . . . Eleonora R. Sears, Boston entrant and sixth seeded player, advanced yesterday in the national squash championship at the Merion Cricket Club . . . Mrs. W. F. Howe Jr. of Weston defaulted while Mrs. G. W. Wightman won . . . Young Franklin D. Roosevelt, leading candidate for a Harvard varsity crew berth, takes his place among the Crimson's scholar athletes as a result of midyear exams with grades including an A, three B's and a C plus . . . There will be a college hockey doubleheader at the Boston Arena this evening . . . Boston University faces Boston College and the New Hampshire Wildcats come to town to meet Northeastern's Huskies . . . B. C. will be out to even the score with B. U. . . . Northeastern is out to win its first game of the season against New Hampshire.

Houghton Wins Two

M. Stanley Houghton, champion of Greater Boston and runnerup in the N. E. open last winter, won the men's singles badminton championship of the Badminton and Tennis Club last night. . . . He defeated Gardner Sutton, 15—6, 15—6. . . . Later he paired with C. R. Hutchinson to win the doubles title, beating R. E. Morse and Sutton, 15—2, 15—4. . . . Marjorie Morrill Painter won the women's crown by defeating Mrs. Gardner Sutton, 11—7, 14—11. . . . Junior Mason and Don Richardson carried off the mixed doubles' title, defeating Mr. and Mrs. Morton Smith at 15—18, 15—12, 15—1. . . . Sometime this week the final of the women's doubles will be played off. . . . The New England handball four-wall, soft-ball championships will beh eld at the Boston Y. M. C. A. courts, Huntington Avenue Building, starting Feb. 24.

Sports Tonight

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Bruins vs. Toronto, 8:30.

College Hockey — At Boston Arena, Doubleheader, Boston College vs. Boston University, and Northeastern vs. New Hampshire 8.

Coming Events

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Thursday, Springfield vs. Cubs.

College Hockey—At Boston Arena, Saturday, Boston College vs. M. I. T.

Basketball—Friday, Williams at Harvard, and Connecticut State at Boston University; Saturday, Williams at Tufts, and Lowell Textile at Northeastern.

College Hockey Result

New York A. C. 8, Colgate 3.

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
TWO ENTRANCES: WASHINGTON & TREMONT
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Sensational Star of "The Count of Monte Cristo," now in
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Romnes Spurts To Take Over Scoring Lead in American

By the Canadian Press

MONTREAL, Feb. 4—The Chicago Black Hawks' drive to the top of the National Hockey League's American division and the reorganized New York Rangers' fight to stay out of the cellar were fully reflected last night in weekly statistics issued by Frank Calder, president.

Doc Romnes scored a goal and three assists for Chicago during the week to take over leadership of the section with eight goals, 16 assists, 24 points. He crowded Dave Schriner, of the New York Americans, leader of the whole league, with 10—15—25.

Paul Thompson got two goals and an assist to aid the Black Hawk advance and tied with Cecil Dillon and Frank Boucher, of the Rangers, for second place in the American division, each with 23 points. Dillon scored three goals and two assists during the week, while Boucher got one of each.

In the Canadian division, Bill Thoms, of the Toronto Maple Leafs, took second with 12—12—24, up two points on the week. Art Chapman, of the Americans, was third with 8—14—22.

Howie Morenz tallied three points during the week after he had shifted from Chicago to Lester Patrick's squad.

Red Horner, of the Maple Leafs, tried hard to keep his penalties down, but boosted his total to 127 minutes, by far the greatest in the league. Other "bad men" were Allan Shields, of the Montreal Maroons, 57, and Roger Jenkins, of Boston, 49. The records:

International Division

	G.	A.	P.	Pen
Schriner, Americans	10	15	25	4
Thoms, Toronto	12	12	24	12
Chapman, Americans	8	14	22	12
Conacher, Toronto	11	10	21	44
Boll, Toronto	12	8	20	10
Joliat, Canadiens	13	6	19	12
Goldsworthy, Canadiens	12	7	19	8
Haynes, Canadiens	4	14	18	10
Smith, Maroons	9	7	16	47
Metz, Toronto	12	3	15	14
H. Jackson, Toronto	8	7	15	10
Northcott, Maroons	7	8	15	22
Robinson, Maroons	5	10	15	15
Kelly, Toronto	8	6	14	16
Oliver, Americans	7	7	14	8
Lepine, Canadiens	6	8	14	0
Stewart, Americans	5	9	14	12
McGill, Canadiens	8	5	13	13
Wiseman, Americans	7	6	13	11
Jerwa, Americans	6	7	13	29
A. Jackson, Toronto	2	10	12	14

American Division

	G.	A.	P.	Pen
Romnes, Chicago	8	16	24	6
Thompson, Chicago	13	10	23	15
Dillon, Rangers	13	10	23	6
Boucher, Rangers	9	14	23	2
Weiland, Boston	10	11	21	9
Lewis, Detroit	9	11	20	21
Aurie, Detroit	11	8	19	15
Barry, Detroit	10	9	19	8
March, Chicago	9	10	19	23
Beattie, Boston	8	11	19	26
Howe, Detroit	9	9	18	16
Patrick, Rangers	7	10	17	21
Morenz, Chicago-Rangers	6	11	17	20
Brydson, Rangers-Chicago	5	12	17	11
Gottselig, Chicago	8	8	16	4
McFadyen, Chicago	3	12	15	22
H. Kilrea, Detroit	4	11	15	31
Clapper, Boston	7	7	14	6
Goodfellow, Detroit	5	9	14	48
Shore, Boston	1	13	14	24

Hornbostel After Halpin Cup

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Charles (Chuck) Hornbostel, nosed out by Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse in the Millrose "600" Saturday night, will seek permanent possession of the Matt Halpin Cup in the half-mile feature of the New York Athletic Club's indoor track and field meet at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 15. The former Indiana University ace, now a graduate student at Harvard, has won the half-mile two straight years, running the distance in 1m. 54.7s. in 1934 and 1m. 54.1s. last year. Although defeated by O'Brien, Hornbostel holds the world indoor record of 1m. 11.3s. for 600 yards.

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Community Chest Needs $1,500,000 To Reach Its Goal

At noon today, the Boston Community Chest Fund had collected $2,385,000, leaving nearly $1,500,000 to be raised within the last six days of the drive which closes Feb. 10.

Once again, Ripley L. Dana, general manager of the campaign, echoed a plea for stronger support in order that this year the campaign may be successful for the first time in reaching its stipulated goal of $3,750,000.

101 Agencies Share

Failures of the last several years to obtain all the funds required, he said, places a greater burden upon this year's campaigners. Last year, $4,000,000 was asked for and only $3,200,000 subscribed. This year's campaign, in addition to being the shortest in Boston's history, also represents more organizations than usual. There are 101 charitable and relief agencies to share in the funds.

Something of the distress that these agencies are called upon to relieve is found in the following story brought back to the Federal Building by a postman:

Postman's Story

"I found a family starving, the mother ill, the three children cold and hungry," the postman related. "I took time off from my duties to get them food and fuel at one of your agencies."

That is one reason why the postal employees under the leadership of Postmaster Peter F. Tague, chairman of the Federal group in the campaign, have increased their giving 300 per cent this year. "The postman knows the work of the agencies because he sees it every day in his calls on the people in Greater Boston," the mail carrier explained.

Full Crew Urged For New Haven's Diesel Engines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4—When it was announced here that the officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad would ask the board of directors to purchase at least 40 Diesel type locomotives for the system, there was no joy among the engineers and firemen on the Providence division.

Openly charging that at least 50 men would be placed on the spare list or unemployed rolls, James E. Toher, secretary of the legislative committee of the seven standard railroad brotherhoods, announced that the committee is sponsoring a bill in the General Assembly to provide that a "full crew" of two be placed in cabins on all Diesel type locomotives operated in passenger service at the rate of speed greater than 60 miles an hour or used for yard switching operations.

Mr. Toher said that although the measure provides that the regulations be enforced by the Public Utility Commission within the boundaries of Rhode Island he believes that if the law is enacted it will be certain to have two men in the cabin of all trains similar to "the Comet" which is operated to and from Boston.

"There is imperative need for two men on all of these high-speed trains, outside of the fact that under the present plans men will be thrown out of work. When a train is operated at a speed of 70 miles an hour anything can happen at any time and unless it is speedily and capably coped with, life and property is certain to suffer," Mr. Toher said.

Mr. Toher feels that the bill has a fair chance of passage and says that if enacted here similar legislation will be sought in all states where the New Haven operates.

N. H. Supreme Court Sustains Rule On Married Teachers

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 4 (AP)—The State Supreme Court today ruled it would not be unconstitutional for the State to pass an act under which married women would be ineligible to teach in public schools.

"No one," the court said, "has a guaranteed or vested right to become or to continue in a position as a public school teacher, even subject to regulation."

The ruling was made in answer to a petition brought by eight married women teachers in Strafford County, in which they asked the court to set aside as unconstitutional a decision of the Rochester School Board, directing that no married women should be named to teaching positions. The board's ruling was made in March, 1931.

The Supreme Court sent the petition of the teachers back to the Superior Court in Strafford County to determine whether the Rochester ruling is legal or not.

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In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seeing the fishermen's exhibit at the Sportsmen's Show in the Mechanics Building reminded us that the heretofore prosaic fish net is now being featured in fashionable shops throughout the country. Not in its original role, of course, for nets have now taken on new life and color (to say nothing of shape!) and found a new purpose . . . that of appealing to the feminine eye for fashion. And how well they have succeeded already is evidenced by the many Bermuda and south-bound trunks that have contained this new fish-net apparel for women.

Fish-Net Effects

These intriguing ascots kerchiefs, (with chunks of cork floats tied into the ends) belts and turbans are now available in Boston at Jays . . . Temple Place. But don't expect to find this apparel only in the sport department, because fish net has also "gone festive," and emerged as gilded turbans and formal evening capes as well. The gilded turbans are of lacquered net, and suggest a sleek, golden coiffure outlined by a heavy coronet braid. And though we'd never recommend them for a speck of warmth, the net capes are more than fascinating. They give off the iridescent effect of fish scales and really look quite intricate, but we found that this illusion is arrived at by the precise, and clever, arrangement of three layers of different colored net.

Incidentally, you may be interested in the fact that the colors found in this net wear are the result of careful dyeing (on the Cape Cod sands) and drying (in the Cape Cod sun) on the part of the fishermen's wives. The dyes are pure vegetable; hence the enviable, amazingly soft sea colors . . . colors that one usually finds only in the ocean, beach sand, seaweed and sea shells.

The idea was conceived by an imaginative Cape Cod resident, who, watching the fishermen's wives repair nets, saw the possibility of weaving the fish nets into the realm of women's fashions. Thus the beginning of a new industry . . . and we understand that the "net earnings" have already been more than worth while.

Coat of Arms

Something different in the way of a valentine to your family would be the family coat of arms . . . painted in oils, on parchment and framed. Or, if it's for the den, perhaps you'd prefer it done on a wooden shield, with a lacquer finish. You'll find this service, attractively priced, on the street floor in Filene's. For a limited time only.

Homemade Gloves

Are you one of the many women who get a great sense of satisfaction in making your own clothes . . . because you can be sure they'll be exactly as you want them? Then you'd no doubt experience the same feeling upon the completion of a pair of gloves. Yes, we know you've been making them for some time, but you've been knitting or crocheting them; and we're referring to your regular gloves . . . made from leather. And you can make them, too!

European women have been making theirs for some time, and this artistry has now been introduced in Boston by GlovArt . . . which maintains a shop and attractive glove-bar on the fourth floor of the Thorndike Building, 234 Boylston Street. There you may select your leather, they take your measurements, and from this material your gloves are table-cut (which means that, from the very beginning, your gloves will be right!) . . . and from then on the gloves are in your hands! You are given instructions in the GlovArt shop, and you may run in for more help anytime you feel you need it. We understand, however, that this is seldom really necessary . . . the art of making is so fully covered in the first lesson. Your expense is merely in your material, and naturally depends on the style and material selected. Distinctive gloves may be made at small cost.

Any original ideas you may have regarding gloves can easily be carried out; or they may be cut from regulation patterns. Inasmuch as the gloves are cut to conform with your own individual hand measurements (which may mean a short, wide palm, in comparison with the length of your fingers, or vice versa), rather than merely from a certain size, you are sure of a made-to-order, trim-fitting glove. In the event that you belong to a club or society in which there are members who would be interested in this new pastime-with-a-purpose, GlovArt will gladly send out a representative who will give a little talk along with instructions. Further information may be had by calling Kenmore 5796.

Glove Raincoats

And speaking of gloves . . . have you seen the new raincoats for gloves? To be sure, you ask for them under the name of "Sleets," but we usually have another name for everything, and this one answers our desire for the more descriptive! You'll find them at the glove counter in R. H. White's. They're an oilskin glove, designed to be worn for protection over your regular gloves. They come in various colors, as well as in natural, and if you've ever had your pet gloves ruined by rain or sleet you'll more than appreciate these new, tricky (but necessary) accessories, that can be rolled up into a tiny ball, tucked into your purse, and saved for the next rainy day!

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Bumper Ice Crop on Cape Cod

By a Staff Photographer

Something New for Dennis, Mass.

Down on Cape Cod the bumper ice crop has the natives wondering just how they are going to handle it. Since the winters are usually quite mild, the ice does not get very thick, and so is used in slab form. But this year the continued cold spell has brought a good, thick crop of ice. It is even rumored they may have to split the cakes horizontally to fit Cape ice chests.

There is a story, which goes the rounds on the Cape, that some years ago, after a long spell of mild winters in which the lack of ice was bewailed, a "good year" came along to compensate for the mild weather. When the ice harvesters went to work, however, they found most of the shallow ponds frozen solidly. And after all, how can you handle an ice crop that can't be squared off?

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1220kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Library of Congress Musicale: string trio**	Network dramatic sketch and speaker	Flash Gordon sketch	Hits and Encores: talk; music
5:15			Carl Moore and His Band	Hits and Encores: talk; music
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch.	"The Dansant": NBC dance music and soloists	"Jack Armstrong" sketch	Hits and Encores: talk; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch.		"Dick Tracy" sketch	Hits and Encores: talk; music
6:00	News; Supper Show; songs	The Evening Tattler: sketch.	Yankee News Service	Buddy Clark, songs; orchestra
6:15	Songs in the Night	News; "Musical Turns"	Case and Landers; Earl Lawrence; soloist and organ	News of Youth, "Scoop Ward"
6:30	News; soloist; sports briefs.	Talk; Lee Gordon's Orch.		"Secret Agent X-9," sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Truth Barlow": recorded sk.	Musical Moments: variety	Yankee News Service
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge" sketch	**Address, Senator Coolidge**
7:15	"20th Century Ideas: talk	"Popeye the Sailor" sketch	Soloists; popular orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Lum and Abner: sketch	After-Dinner Revue: vocalist.	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45	Nature Club: sketch	"Strange As It Seems"	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	**Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff;**	**Gabriel Heatter, commentator**
8:15	mystery drama	soloists; Phillips Lord	**Frank Munn; concert orch.**	The Boy From Ireland
8:30	Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance	**Lawrence Tibbett, baritone;**	Music for Today: Morton
8:45	Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist	**William Daly's Orchestra**	Gould; soloist; trio
9:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads;	**"Vox Pop—The Voice of the**	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	Al Starita and His Orchestra
9:15	Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon	**People"; sidewalk interviews**	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists	Yankee News Service
9:30	**Helen Hayes in "The New**	**"Jumbo" show: sketches; solo-**	**Fred Waring and His Pen-**	Bert Block's Orchestra
9:45	**Penny": Mark Warnow's Or.**	**ists; Duchin's Orchestra**	**sylvanians; soloists**	Third period, Bruins-Toronto
10:00	"Nickelodeon": comedy; songs;	**Studio Party at Sigmund Rom-**	Over the Heather: songs	hockey game
10:15	melodrama; Sylvia Clark	**berg's: soloists; orchestra**	On the Air with Lud Gluskin.	Hod Williams's Orchestra
10:30	WBZA Players group from	Jimmie Fidler's Gossip	**Dramatizations of the news**	Hod Williams's Orchestra
10:45	Springfield studios	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Spotlight revue: variety	**"Safety at Sea": talk**
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:15	and his dance orchestra	Sport review; recordings	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:30	NBC dance orchestra	Little Jack Little's Orchestra.	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra
11:45	NBC dance orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.
11:45 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Music Guild: chamber music concert.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: Geography: "Guam, Wake and Midway Islands."
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
4:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music: harp ensemble recital.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band Symphony Orchestra concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Concert Hour program.

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Songs of the Harp": Mildred Dilling, harpist; George Rasely, tenor.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rendezvous: Charlie Leland; soloists; Clyde Lucas's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Frank Simons's Concert Band; narrator.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jack Renard and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; Babs and Brothers.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orchestra.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters": G-Men sketch.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Gems of Color": All-Negro variety show.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bucknell University Alumni dinner talks.
10:45 WEEI (WEAF—National), Music Guild: chamber music concert.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (WBZ) (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 W1XK (WBZ) (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Maine Villagers Are Wondering If Meteor Exploded

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 4 (AP)—Curious residents of northern Cumberland and southern Oxford Counties sought the explanation today of an apparent natural phenomenon which shook their homes and rattled their windows last night.

Some thought it was the explosion of a meteor.

Their theory was backed by the story of Hugh Edwards, who lives a short distance from Oxford Village.

While walking home last night, Mr. Edwards said he saw what appeared to him a great ball of light in the southern sky.

It was so bright, he said, that it lit up the heavens and the ground.

Suddenly, he added, it burst; and long purple streamers of light followed the fragments toward the ground.

Mr. Edwards said the explosion was followed shortly by two distinct reports, so sharp they sounded like claps of thunder.

Another Oxford man, Leon Marcotte, said he saw a "ball of fire" while sitting at a window in his home. He, too, said he saw it explode, and rushed outside in time to see "four streamers of a purplish hue burst forth."

Telephone operators at Bridgton, Harrison, Webbs Mills, Casco, and Oxford reported hundreds of calls from curious and somewhat startled persons.

Some reported they could feel "a pressure" in the air similar to that following detonation of high explosives.

Others said their houses shook noticeably; small articles on shelves and mantels swayed; windows rattled loudly.

No serious damage was reported.

Forest of 20,000,000 Years Ago Identified in Vermont Fossils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 4—Discovery of fossil nuts and fruits of 20,000,000 years ago by L. Henry Potter near Brandon, Vt., brought forth investigation of Vermont's flora in past ages at the joint meeting of the Vermont Botanical and Bird Clubs just ended.

Such deposits as that uncovered by Mr. Potter are very rare in Vermont, and for that matter in eastern North America. It was laid down during the early Tertiary Era, "The Age of Mammals," when modern animals were just beginning to appear on earth, and the Alps, Caucausus, and Himalayan peaks were in the process of formation.

Better Outlook for Birds

The formal address of the session was delivered by Roger T. Peterson, field representative of the Audubon Society, who described new bird sanctuaries recently opened in Louisiana and Virginia. Remarks on bird conservation stressed the need for combating wholesale destruction of marshes and wild habitats formerly the resort of millions of birds. Draining a marsh in which 200 marsh wrens and 1000 other birds nest, is just as destructive to these creatures as shooting them, he said.

Listing North American birds today in danger of extinction, Mr. Peterson remarked that seen as a whole, "the wild life picture is not as gloomy as it may seem at first glance. Bird life on the whole is better off than it was many years ago. We should not be discouraged in the attempt to bring back to normal those species which seem in danger of extinction.

Gulls, Terns and Herons

Gulls whose plumes were in such demand for hats not long ago, are today increasing to the saturation point. Terns and herons are also coming back after nearly becoming extinct."

At the business meeting Saturday Dr. D. S. Carpenter of Middletown Springs was re-elected president of the Botanical Club and G. H. Ross, president of the Bird Club.

Prof. E. J. Dole of the University of Vermont botany department, reporting on his investigations of the Brandon fossils found by Mr. Potter, disclosed that the first discovery was made in 1846 by workmen sinking a shaft for limonite, a sort of iron ore. They came upon a bed of lignite, or brown coal, which proved to be of little value to them, and operations were abandoned.

Back Again to Investigate

As a result of subsequent investigations, some 160 species of pine, walnut, beech and birch trees were described, as well as roses, beans, and a variety of plants found today only in the tropics.

"There has been some doubt as to the age of the fossils," Dr. Dole told members of the Vermont club, one of the oldest botanical groups in America. "They may be less than 20,000,000 years old, for they are more closely allied to modern species than to ancient plants. Geologically speaking, they are young, as compared with tree ferns which constitute most coal deposits.

Few Elsewhere Found

"Of the 160 species reported, only one has been found in any other part of North America; and that one in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Virginia and Alabama. Only three others are known in any part of the world, and these were recently found in Australia and southern Russia.

"A very narrow band of Tertiary rock extending from Colchester to Bennington is all Vermont can boast. The only outcroppings are in Brandon, where these fossils were found. It is perhaps strange that no animal remains have been found with lignite.

Woods Without Animals

"Vermont contains an abundance of animal fossils, especially marine creatures 200,000,000 years old. But there is no evidence that animals roamed the Tertiary forests of Brandon."

Dr. Dole suggested that these fossils be thoroughly examined by competent palaeobotanists, to determine whether or not the original descriptions of the 160 species are still good in the light of new knowledge, or whether claims of duplication are valid.

Snow Sports Areas Recorded Big Crowds Over the Week End

As the winter season neared its middle point the snow sports enthusiasm reached its highest peak this past week end as well over 5000 people journeyed by snow train over the week end to northern New England.

The Boston and Maine Railroad's facilities at North Station were virtually stretched to their "nth" degree Sunday morning as 3000 enthusiasts swarmed into the station in about 45 minutes. Ticket sellers worked overtime and road officials scurried about for additional train crews, cars and locomotives. Eventually five sections carrying 1899 passengers departed for Lincoln and the Franconia Notch region of New Hampshire and three sections carrying 2235 passengers left for Wilton, N. H., where that town's annual carnival was carried off amid tremendous hilarity and enthusiasm.

Similar scenes took place in Worcester and Springfield where patronage records were broken again. From Worcester a B. & M. snow train carried 763 people to Wilton and another from Springfield with a connecting train from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from Bridgeport, New Haven and Hartford, took 930 passengers to Brattleboro, Vt.

Well over 200 people also left the South Station, and suburban stations, Worcester and Springfield on the Boston & Albany Railroad's "Winter Sportsman" to Adams, Mass., where they deployed down the noted "Thunderbolt" ski trail off Mt. Greylock, looming directly over Adams, coursed down the Bellows Pipe Trail, an intermediate course, and merely had fun on the slopes of the Adams Country Club.

At Wilton, N. H., the carnival proceedings were high lighted by a marriage before an altar of ice in which the bride and bridegroom arrived on a dog sledge and were married on snowshoes. Visitors to the Flume in Franconia Notch found the ice formations at their best, as did the visitors to Adams along the rocky gorges in the Boston & Albany's steep grades in the Berkshires

Weather conditions were good and the snow was exceptionally "fast." most all sportsters reported. A rather biting wind of gale force slightly marred the pleasure of visitors to Adams. At Lincoln and Wilton, N. H., the temperatures were 2 and 13 respectively most of the day, while at Brattleboro the thermometer registered 14 and at Adams the temperature was 7.

Amateur Hour at College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 3—An amateur hour, an innovation à la Major Bowes for college dances, will be held during the annual Sophomore Hop of the University of Vermont on Feb. 7, it was announced today. Cash awards including a first prize of $25 will be awarded the winners of the contest.

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5 Minutes from The Mother Church
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Hotel Sheraton

Watt and Goodwin in Accord On Merits of New Truck Bill

State House Hearings

The rare experience of seeing Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, and Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, on the same side of the fence was thoroughly enjoyed today by the legislative committee on highways and motor vehicles.

Mr. Goodwin appeared before the committee to favor a bill forcing driver of trucks carrying 3½ tons or over to take special driving tests in those trucks. The bill had been filed for the federation as a means to stop the present "depression-created" situation whereby practically anyone is allowed to drive large trucks and buses, regardless of experience.

The registrar, who has fought with the federation, particularly with Mr. Watt, over organizing of workers in Brockton and other cities, opened his argument with the words, "I take great pleasure in representing the Massachusetts Federation of Labor (much committee laughter). I had hoped to see my good friend Bobby here. I am appearing for him this morning."

Mr. Watt did not appear, no longer being legislative agent of the federation. However, he and Mr. Goodwin were on the same side, much to the amusement of the committee.

New College

Appeal for a University of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a crime deterrent featured a hearing before the legislative committee on education. Norris Berzon, petitioner for enabling legislation, explained that young people having no money are denied a college education. They are thrown onto the streets, when they should be attending school, he said. Therefore the present system is actually breeding crime, he added.

Mr. Berzon's bill providing the proposed university would absorb all the present Massachusetts state educational institutions, such as the Massachusetts State College, and the teachers' colleges. It would include a college of liberal arts and various other units.

Economics

Hundreds, even thousands, of students are graduating from high schools every year without the slightest knowledge or economics, Prof. John J. Mahoney of Boston University declared, in urging the establishment of a special commission to study the need and cost of economic education in the high schools.

Despite the fact that at 21 years of age these students must go to the polls and vote on issues of great economic importance, they are unprepared, through academic training, to make intelligent decisions, the professor said.

He appeared before the committee to propose the establishment of a nine-member fact-finding commission to study the entire situation. Last year he supported a bill for compulsory teaching of economics in high schools. The bill was killed, despite Governor Curley's support, when the argument was raised that it would be too great a financial burden on the cities at this time.

Insurance Dodgers

Aiming to wipe out the practice whereby insurance-dodging motorists register in low-rated districts, although living in high-rated zones, like Boston and Chelsea, a bill requiring the payment of excise taxes before motor vehicles registration is allowed, came before the highway and motor vehicles committee.

Being forced to prove that an excise tax has been paid, the motorists would not be able to escape high rates by registering in other localities. John W. Downs, legislative agent for insurance companies, argued.

Mr. Downs favored the proposal, whereas Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, opposed it on the grounds that it would turn the registry into a collection agency for the tax collectors and cause difficult administrative problems.

Profanity

The use of profanity at theatrical exhibitions would be prohibited under a bill before the legislative committee on legal affairs. Several ministers appeared in favor of the proposal, while Senator William H. McSweeney of Salem declared there is too much profanity on the present-day stage.

Work Week

A thirty-hour week for women and children employed in private industry and for men in public employment was urged by Senator Thomas Burke of Boston before the legislative committee on labor and industries.

Closing Law

Extension of the compulsory 10 p. m. closing law to laundries, cleansing and dyeing establishments to protect women and children from "sweatshop conditions" was urged today by Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the Consumers League of Massachusetts. Appearing before the labor and industries committee, she charged that women are sometimes forced to work until 4 and 5 a. m. in these industries.

February Clearance
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Home Study

Dormitory Life That Is Actually at the College Level

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Upper Right: Acme; Lower Center: Associated Press

Upper Row: Left—Each Member of the Class in Beginning Botany Has 25 Square Feet of Garden Plot Assigned to Her for Practical Work. Center—The Tower Court and Severance Hall Group of Dormitories, From the Green Where Tree-Day Pageants and Snow Carnivals Are Held. Right—Reaching for a High One During a Practice Game of Lacrosse. Lower Row: Left—Student Waitresses Line Up for Duty in Munger Hall, One of the Two Co-operative Dormitories. Center—A Thrilling Moment During the Annual Hoop-Rolling Contest, With Which the Wellesley Seniors Celebrate May Day. Right Center—Practical Art Work in the Studio Is a Natural Accompaniment to Courses in the History of Art. Right—A Popular Corner in the Munger Hall Library

Wellesley's 'Head of House'

And What This Position Means in Enriching College Experience

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE education interpreted in the modern way includes far more than academic work and the so-called "outside activities." At more and more colleges it is coming to include, as well, a thoughtful study and expression of all-around life in the dormitory. So it is that Wellesley College, because of its well-founded progress in raising the standard of dormitory life, has experience to offer that should be of worth not alone to educators at the college level, but also to college-trained women interested in young people.

At Wellesley, the old type of dormitory supervisor loosely called "house mother" has been superceded by a modern interpretation called "Head of House," and while this may seem only a matter of words, it is in fact highly significant of the spirit of the Wellesley project. For "Head of House" is a position of faculty rank. And properly so, for the woman holding such a position at Wellesley is usually a college graduate, often with considerable experience in school-teaching and executive work. She is thus equipped to asociate with the students under her care on an intellectual as well as a social level, and to serve as a sympathetic confidante in matters of greater importance than freshman nostalgia or a junior "prom." To quote the words of Mrs. Mary C. Ewing, Dean of Residence, "We expect the Head to organize the life of the House. In that way she does create an atmosphere conducive to intellectual work. She has supervision over the hours of quiet and the gatherings in the public rooms. We try to get college graduates. Nearly all the Heads of Houses are pursuing at least one course in the College, and one of them is registered in the graduate school. The Head of the graduate House is a professor in the economics department. The Head of the French House is a professor in the department of French. Four of our Heads have advanced degrees."

And what do they say themselves—these women who are quite definitely creating a new professional field? Their joy in the work speaks for itself. And their remarks substantiate the feeling of both mental and physical harmony which pervades the dormitory building. Permitted to make a brief tour I called first upon the Head of one of the of any of them is deteriorating she asks us if we can offer any reason, if the girl is wasting her time outside the classroom, if she is troubled freshmen houses, located off the campus, in one of the charming, typically New England dwellings in the village. Not all of the freshman class live in the village. It is the policy of the college to arrange for at least half the entering members to reside with upperclassmen, on the campus. The cost of board and room is uniform, and the students draw lots for their place in line of room-choosing.

The Head of this village House, a most attractive woman, who after graduation from a midwestern college, served a number of years as a teacher of history, glows with that rare satisfaction maturity draws from the job that completely fits. That she cherishes a genuine affection for the youth entrusted to her care is evident in the simple pleasures she plans with the girls for home entertainments. There are the semiweekly teas, where she rounds up the freshmen and wins them to overcome their shyness and officiate; and the Sunday evenings, when with the drawing room reserved for young gentleman callers and their hostesses, those girls who are not entertaining, gather informally in her living room, to read aloud anything they choose to bring. She also keeps a vigilant watch over their physical well-being.

One of the things from which she derives greatest joy, is the fact that the girls in her house are choosing for their leisure reading the finer class of book, that they select for pleasure works of poetry. It was she who introduced them in person, to one of the major modern poets.

Taking advantage of the free courses offered Heads of Houses by Wellesley College, she attends, three mornings a week, classes in economics, a subject which she says she has wished for some years to take up but lacked the opportunity to do so. She enjoys the details of building supervision which such a position entails, such as notifying the maintenance department regarding walls in need of papering, doors requiring paint, worn-out curtains, hedges that should be pruned. "Friends, remembering the old-fashioned sort of 'house-mother' of their own college days, discouraged my entering such work," she said, "but my fullest hopes have been realized at Wellesley." The position provides the warm, home environment which women enjoy, without the domestic or kitchen detail which can better be handled by others specially equipped for it.

"It is a rich life," she told me, "It is our duty and privilege to keep close to the girls, socially and intellectually. We feel that character development is a definite part of our work. The Dean of Freshmen is a wonderful person, who knows each girl by name shortly after she arrives. She entertains the girls in her home. We are in constant touch with her. If anything goes wrong with a student she calls up the Head of House, asking for advice. If the work about something, or not feeling well. The girls are our first interest, the house comes second."

In a much larger House, on the campus, a House in which all the lighter housework such as dusting, counting linen, answering bells, and waiting on table, is undertaken by students earning part of their tuition, the Head, herself a Wellesley graduate, expressed profoundest admiration for the quality of mental environment maintained by the system, insuring as it does, the continuation in the dormitory of the intellectual standard of the classroom and lecture hall. She came back to her Alma Mater to substitute during the absence of a Head of House, planning to return as soon as possible to an absorbing task of historical research centering around Eleanor of Aquitaine and the period of the Crusades. The position becoming vacant, she struggled between the powerful attraction of her research work, and her increasing enjoyment of being Head of House; and finally, realizing that the historical and literary excavating might conveniently proceed along with the job and that helpful courses might be undertaken at the same time, she permitted herself to accept the proffered post. Then there are the stimulating table gatherings of modern language groups — French, German, Italian—presided over by some linguist of the faculty, which are also a part of the regular program of her House.

Free lectures and concerts, receptions where the social life of the college may be enjoyed to the full, contact with new and progressive ideas, with the latest developments in the arts and sciences, and, to round out the circle, an opportunity to help and encourage young people toward a more abundant life—all go to make the "Head of House" a job of definite appeal to the educated woman of today; while the work and emphasis it represents, means a richer and more modern interpretation of education at the college level.

Good Writing Is Like Good Talk

Seventh of 10 articles running on Tuesdays

By Anne Hitchcock
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHY is it that when we begin to write we are so apt to become stilted and unnatural, adopting a phraseology quite different from our everyday speech?

One reason for this stiffness is that the importance of anything written has been so stressed—" 'What is writ is writ,' you know," we have been warned—that at the mere thought of putting out thoughts on paper, we become more or less tense.

Another reason is that the occasions for writing are comparatively rare, especially in this age of swift ways of communication. The line of least resistance leads away from the written word, and our writing faculties become stiff and rusty for lack of us.

And so when we embark on the adventure of writing "for print," or even sit down to write a paper for the club, "this," we think, "is a solemn occasion"; and we become formal and bookish without intention or desire.

Now, while the demands of the subject may require the use of terms not needed in ordinary conversation, and while writing has a continuity and structural form that conversation lacks, yet in the main good writing is like good talk. In "Self-Cultivation in English," by George Herbert Palmer—a little book, by the way, which everyone interested in English, spoken or written, should own—we read: "Unless the speech notion is uppermost, words will not run swiftly to their mark. They delay in delicate phrasings while naturalness and a sense of reality disappear."

To keep "the speech notion uppermost"—to give your writing spontaneity, naturalness and color—you will find it a help to bear in mind constantly that you are not writing for your own sake—not primarily, at least, for "self-expression"—but in order to share with your reader your ideas, experiences, and emotions so that he may profit by them and enjoy them with you. In serving him you forget yourself, and this self-forgetfulness is perhaps all that is needed to free you from that which has hindered spontaneous expression.

Another powerful aid in getting rid of the burdensome sense that you have some big thing to do is to become so filled with your subject that the sense of personal effort is lost in the desire to let your thoughts express themselves. "Lean on your subject," to borrow again from Mr. Palmer. "Those who in their utterance fix their thought on themselves . . . never reach power. That resides in the subject. . . . His (the young writer's) composition is not to be, as he seems to suppose, a mass of his laborious inventions, but it is to be made up exclusively of what the subject dictates. He has only to attend."

Next Tuesday—"Your Introduction"

Seeing Stars in a Planetarium

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a Round Tabler who describes for us her visit to the Planetarium in Chicago. This will be particularly interesting to those of you who enjoy studying the stars on these clear winter nights. Miss D—, you and others have asked how correspondence is carried on between numbers. By now you have probably seen our answer, printed last Tuesday at the end of the column.

Chairman

* * *

Ohio

Dear Friends:

I have been reading this column in the Monitor for some time now, and have been suppressing the desire to join in your friendly comments. I now intend to fulfill that desire.

I am 26 years of age and am employed in the office of an electric light company. I am interested in practically everything one may discuss, but particularly sports and the customs of different localities. Also coloring and taking snapshots.

I would enjoy corresponding with young people from all over the world that write the English language. I also would be willing to exchange pictures of places of interest.

A trip I made some time ago may be of interest to you. I am sure many of you would enjoy it if you could do the same. During the World's Fair Exposition in Chicago I visited the Planetarium. The building has an ideal setting, with Lake Michigan in the background. Upon entering the building we were essorted to the lecture hall, which has a ceiling in huge dome form. When the lecture started the room was darkened, and we could see a complete map of the heavens above us. As the lecture progressed the planets of today and tomorrow passed before our eyes. With the coming of the sun the stars gradually disappeared until it was light again and their brilliance had been erased with a greater brilliance. I then had the experience of seeing these same things in the actual sky. While the train rushed into the dawn, on our way home, I watched the stars disappear one by one. Before I hardly realized that day was breaking, rosy hues started to lighten the sky, and the sun peeped over the horizon. At last the stars were completely hidden from view until the solar king was ready to retreat for the night. The privilege of hearing the lecture made me appreciate the beauty of all this panorama much more than if I had not spent one hour in that lecture hall.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the Monitor for conducting the Round Table column.

(Miss) M. V. D.

* * *

And now we open the meeting to one of our "guests," whom we are always glad to have with us.
—Chairman.

* * *

Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

Thanks to the Monitor for one more step in World Fellowship of the young people. It has been recognized for a long time that to erase hatred among people and races it must be brought about among the young people. A very concrete example is that of the feeling between the North and the South after the Civil War. The feeling is lost as the young people have no reason in their memory to hate.

The better the youth of each country get to know each other the less likelihood there will be of hatred, suspicion, and fear of each other creeping in.

Two summers ago my sister went along with five other young friends on a Good Will Tour sponsored by the Society of Friends to Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Switzerland and Denmark. Their purpose was exactly the sort of international relationship encouraged by The Christian Science Monitor for young people. They had a lovely time. They were entertained in private homes almost entirely, except for a few stops at Youth Hostels. They came home exhausted but with a happy feeling that they had had a very worthwhile trip. They gave a number of talks to those of us who couldn't go, giving us a fairly good idea of what the young people of Europe are thinking and saying and wondering about.

I am just over the border line from the "20's" but I am certainly interested in the Youth Round Table and I should be delighted to hear from some other woman who is interested in everything and particularly in cookery as a hobby. I was past 20 before becoming interested in our periodicals so I never had any interest in the Mail Bag, but now I have a little girl seven and one five and it won't be so very long until they will have.

Lots of appreciation and may the Round Table bring out many interesting young people.

(Mrs.) E. C. T.

* * *

We have a good many letters waiting their turn so if you have written the Round Table and heard nothing more, this fact will explain it. We might add that you don't need to put absolutely everything into one letter. Make 'em shorter rather than extra long, and then write again. That enables us to use them sooner and to use letters from more people each time.

Until next Tuesday, Cheerio.

Chairman

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Mine Union Tosses Solidarity Issue Back to A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

relatively small parent organization and the revenue which their members contribute. The federation numbers only about 3,000,000 members all told.

Further, they have plainly endorsed the aggressive campaign their president, John L. Lewis, is conducting throughout the labor structure in favor of a complete reconstruction of the federation along industrial union lines and made it plain that they have no sympathy for the federation's demand that such efforts be curtailed.

Local Problems

But all this was forgotten today as the mine workers plunged into a domestic row of significance only to themselves. It involves the question of whether certain districts which have been organized on a provisional status subject to direct headquarters shall be granted local autonomy. For a time today the session was nearly stalemated as two factions milled about the floor, fists raised and in one instance used. Mr. Lewis finally managed to restore order and evade a threatened roll-call vote on the issue which would have strained tempers severely and consumed the entire day.

The result in terms of organized labor's future from the mine workers action remains any man's guess today. Neither Mr. Lewis nor his followers desire to separate themselves from the Federation and thereby divide and weaken the influence of the organization. But they apparently prefer this to a sacrifice of their own convictions. It would appear that only retreat by the Federation itself could prevent such a disruption of labor forces. Whether William Green, Federation president, could or would abandon a position he has maintained so persistently for years is not yet certain.

Parting of Ways

What is clear, is that the mine workers have now raised the question of industrial unionism in such clear and compelling form that the federation will be forced either to recognize its establishment as a permanent doctrine within its ranks or perforce abandon the mass organized industries and content itself in the future only with the small trades. For the likelihood is that if the mine workers go out of the federation they will be followed by the United Clothing Workers and perhaps ultimately by steel and automobile groups.

Mine Union Rejects Green's Personal Plea For Labor Solidarity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The 1700 delegates and visitors to the United Mine Workers convention saw labor history made yesterday afternoon when the assemblage answered with crushing rejection the fervent plea of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, for solidarity in the face of the issue between craft and industrial-type unionization.

Himself a member of the organization to which he had to deliver an ultimatum from the federation, Mr. Green had to enter the hall before a crowd which, to judge by the contrasting waves of applause, was about seven to one against him at the outset. Seldom has a labor leader braved a more harrowing task.

Introduced by Lewis

John L. Lewis, president of the U. M. W. and head of the Committee for Industrial Organization which the A. F. of L. executive committee has commanded to dissolve, gave the federation president a cold but not unfriendly introduction as "an invited guest."

Mr. Green recounted how he had spent 20 years as a miner, served as a local official and secretary of the United Mine Workers, and accepted the presidency of the A. F. of L. as a tribute to the miners' organization. He appealed to them to maintain a united front with the 107 unions of the federation, mostly craft unions, against their common opponent, the financial interests and employers' organizations.

Defends A. F. of L.

But from this point on, the address was a curious mixture of pleading and defiance. He alternately besought them to keep peace within the family of labor and solemnly warned them that the federation was the parent of the constituent unions it had chartered and would maintain its supremacy.

He cited a statement by Mr. Lewis that the latter could take his instructions only from the union he represents and was making the point that as president of the A. F. of L. he (Green) could not do otherwise. But a slightly belligerent inflection crept into his voice, and a rustle in the crowd caught him with fist upraised in an unfortunate gesture. Thus was let loose the first round of loud, bitter booing and heckling from the crowd.

Green Scores Point

A few moments later, nevertheless, the federation president seemed to score a point when he referred to a question of district autonomy which threatens the miners' union itself with division and discord, and cited the perils involved. He read, too, the record of financial contributions totaling nearly $500,000 from other unions, particularly craft unions, when the miners were "going through deep waters" in 1927. He urged against action that might take them out of the federation.

But the die was too strongly cast. The contests that have flared in the last two conventions of the federation were smoldering and the executive council's order to the Committee on Industrial Organization was a command, no matter in what conciliatory tone it might be read.

Lewis Calls for Vote

As Mr. Green finished and retired to a seat on the platform, Mr. Lewis took the center of the stage—massive, black-maned, grim-jawed, deliberate and thunderous of voice—and asked:

"Any delegate who has had his views changed by the speech of President Green will please rise."

Three in the house ventured to their feet against the barrage of catcalls and shouts of "Sit down!"

Mr. Lewis then called for all who would assent to Mr. Green's demand that the committee for industrial organization should disband to stand.

Even those who had applauded parts of the appeal stayed glued to their seats.

Defiance Unanimous

Finally the mine workers' president asked all who would have the organization stick to its guns and defy the federation council's ultimatum to rise.

The whole mass of men jumped to their feet yelling and waving their fists and their hats. Mr. Lewis turned to the federation leader, who had voiced his feeling of the deep import of the occasion and now sat visibly broken, his face flushed and with tears on his cheeks. Sternly, ponderously, Lewis said:

"You have the answer of the United Mine Workers of America."

A Man in the News

Wide World

John Masefield
Poet Laureate of England

When Miss Norma Shearer does "Romeo and Juliet" for the films, the version used for the script will be one written for her by the Poet Laureate of England.

Not for two or three years had John Masefield been in the United States before he went to California in December. He is now visiting in New York. In 1926 he traveled about widely on a lecture tour. But it is probable that of all the time he has ever been in the States, the time when he learned the most about a country different in many ways from his own native Herefordshire, was when he left ship at the port of New York in 1895 determined to escape the life of the sea into which his family had thrust him at 14, determined to curb what was thought to be a restless spirit and certain wildness of nature.

Five Dollars and the World

When he left the ship he had $5 and a little chest of clothes. Not a great way from some of the docks was a section known as Greenwich Village. It took its name from an avenue that ran through it, and it was already getting to be known as a neighborhood where people lived who liked to write and to paint pictures.

For all the family thought him wild, Masefield was a shy boy, looking to find in life certain values that he hoped were there. He had to work, as the family would be very annoyed with him for leaving the sea, though how they came to think it such a safe life, and so sure a cure for restlessness, was something to be wondered about.

Held Many Jobs

So young Masefield to keep himself got jobs; several, in rapid succession. A bakery, a livery stable, the docks, the saloon of Luke O'Connor's Columbian Hotel, all these provided intermittent work for a boy stealing quietly about the world trying to verify his belief in adventure and strange experiences.

He heard of a job in Yonkers. For two years they gave him $8.50 a week to hunt for mistakes in carpets made in a factory there. The people he worked with had nothing against him, unless it was his trick of silence and incalculability. It was a neighborhood where everyone was supposed to be communicative about himself and his affairs. John Masefield wouldn't be, and it made people wonder.

First Read Chaucer

He found a bookshop not far away kept by William Palmer East. His spare time he put in there. The first thing he seized upon to read was Chaucer. How could he know that as Chaucer was England's first Poet Laureate, he, John Masefield, would be her twenty-second?

He stayed in the States two years, and then he went back to England. He had probably convinced his family that, if his ways were not theirs, maybe there was nothing dangerous in his. He became friendly with Synge and he started to write verse in earnest, and he wrote a kind of consecration, too, for whatever there would be to make a first collection, and the consecration announced him as the friend of "the dust and scum of the earth."

Built on Simplicity

He had a viewpoint. Simplicity was the root of it, and a kind of trust and aching beauty. You find it in his "Vagabond," which is one of the earliest things he wrote, and perhaps one that explains him best.

"Dunno a heap about the what an' why," it says, "Can't say's I ever knowed. Heaven to me's a fair blue stretch of sky, Earth's just a dusty road. Dunno the names o' things, nor what they are; Can't say's I ever will. Dunno about God—he's just the noddin' star, Atop the windy hill. Dunno about Life—it's jest a tramp alone, From wakin' time to doss. Dunno about Death—it's just a quiet stone, All over-grey wi' moss. An' why I live, an' why the old world spins, Are things I never knowed. My mark's the gypsy fires, the lonely inns, An' jest the dusty road."

"Vagabond" a Background

For all John Masefield has ever written since, for all the Wanderer of Liverpool which is the biography of an old sailing ship told in prose and verse—the first book he wrote after receiving the Poet Laureateship—probably none has ever presented such a cameo of himself to the world as "Vagabond."

It has the reticence and the sensitivity that are in the face and bearing of the man who began so early to search for the meaning of things. It has a simple kind of faith, like that of a child, willing just to believe, without ever knowing, if need be

For years now John Masefield has been living in a house at Boar's Hill, near Oxford; his neighbor is Gilbert Murray. The late Poet Laureate Robert Bridges lived near by, too.

War an Ordeal

During the war Masefield was an orderly in a Red Cross unit. The war was a bitter and terrible personal experience to him, and it is no wonder he fled back to the garden surrounded by gorse, and the house which is presided over by his North of Ireland wife, Constance de la Cherois-Crommelin, where lives also their daughter Judith who does some of the illustrations for her father's books.

In Yonkers he read "Paradise Lost" every day for months on end, memorizing a great deal of it. When he spent a summer in Devonshire he worked with William Butler Yeats and his plays brought him almost as much recognition and praise as his poetry.

And now he has been engaged in fitting Shakespeare's immortal tragedy for the films, a medium of presentation Shakespeare, for all his superb imagination, could never have imagined.

"Tragedy," Masefield has said, almost prophetically as it turns out, "is, at its best, a vision of the heart of life. . . . It is only by such vision that a multitude can be brought to the passionate knowledge of things exulting and eternal."

Harvard Joins 'Mass. Tech' to Study Solar Gases in Russia During Eclipse

The most modern instruments yet developed for studying rare gases and chemical elements will follow a joint Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology eclipse expedition to southern Russia and Siberia for the solar eclipse of June 19.

Dr. Donald H. Menzel, leader of the expedition, disclosed today that the main mission is to seek definite proof of his theory, announced last year, that the mysterious spectral lines of coronium, an element unknown on earth, may be the well-known element oxygen under condition of extremely high temperature peculiar to the sun's atmosphere.

Plans call for a concentrated study of the outer layers of the sun's atmosphere and others the brilliant coronal effects. They will particularly attack problems of the infra-red region of the solar spectrum, where present knowledge is only fragmentary.

In order to make the delicate instruments suitable for the exacting conditions of field work, construction is progressing along new lines using dowmetal, a rigid new alloy stronger, yet lighter, than aluminum. Both instruments and mountings are being constructed free of charge for the astronomers.

The eclipse will have a belt of totality 75 miles wide, starting in the Mediterranean and swinging northeastward across Greece and the Black Sea, passing across Asia and northern Japan. With the Harvard-Technology group will be Dr. Boris P. Gerasimovic, formerly an associate of Harvard and now director of Poulkova Observatory in Leningrad, one of the world's largest. Their work will be done in the Ural Mountains north of the Caspian Sea.

What's Going On In the Arts

"End of Summer"

IN "End of Summer" S. N. Behrman continues the conversational holiday he began in "Rain From Heaven." This time his clever lines are delivered by Ina Claire, Osgood Perkins and others. The production, directed for the Theater Guild by Philip Moeller, opened a two-weeks engagement at the Colonial Theater in Boston on the evening of Feb. 3.

The pedigree of the piece, like that of its immediate predecessor, is by Shaw out of Wilde. Some of its lines sparkle, some of them are obvious. It deals with such topical themes as great wealth and radicalism, unemployment and young love, fortune-hunting and middle-aged philandering, technocracy and psychiatry. Its dissonances are not entirely resolved.

Miss Claire depicts a spoiled, fluttery matron who is on terms of friendship with a colorless husband. She is just now getting rid of a Russian prince (Demetrios Vilan), in order to receive the attentions of a psychiatrist (Mr. Perkins). Her daughter (Doris Dudley), in love with a nice boy (Walter Holbrook), is also attracted to the irresistible Mr. Perkins. Miss Dudley saves both mother and daughter by exposing the physician's double dealing.

That is the thread of the plot, and it is as unimportant as it sounds. As an investigation of social problems the play is ineffectual. But it has an entertainment value, which proceeds as often as not out of the mouths of characters who have little if anything to do with the supposed business in hand. Van Heflin, for example, is very amusing as a radical young Irishman who wanders in and out emitting wit and humor. There is also a grandmother, not quite actualized by Mildred Natwick; the husband, incompletely realized not only by Minor Watson but by the author, and a superfluous college professor (Herbert Yost).

Miss Claire is very charming, and she wears a great many expensive looking gowns. Mr. Perkins walks about in another very Perkinsian role, making brilliant remarks in a flat voice. He also makes love with the same tones. Also, again, he is required to utter some of the most banal lines of the play. Such as, "If ever you need me, Leonie, you have only to call on me." L. A. S.

The Boston String Quartet

WITH Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, as assisting artist, the Boston String Quartet gave the second concert of the present series in Jordan Hall last night. The program: Quartet in E minor, No. 3, by F. S. Converse; the Haydn Quartet in G minor, Op. 74, No. 3, and the Quintet in F minor, by César Franck.

In this quartet, Mr. Converse has incorporated ingratiating themes and melodious harmonic progressions. He makes no pretense of providing the salty or the piquant and for that one finds reason to be grateful. The movements, three in number, are well contrasted, and the second, Andante con moto, contains melody of the frankly romantic type, clear in form and simple in content without becoming precious. In these days of tonal excitements it is refreshing to meet a work from the pen of a living composer who dares to be diatonic. The work came to a sympathetic performance and won approbation for the performers and the composer, who was present.

There is undeniable charm in every measure of the Haydn, especially the Largo assai and the Finale, each of which was given with fine penetration, spontaneously recognized by the audience.

While there is also undeniable loveliness in the Franck quintet, it is also overlong and often verbose. The first thrilling freshness has departed from it and its constantly reiterated melodic progression of three-four-three-one-three in various keys and registers is no longer the novelty it was a half century ago. But if the quintet must be heard, by all means let Mr. Gebhard be the pianist. His fine sense of tonal discrimination is nowhere more in evidence than in his ensemble, and the balance between strings and pianoforte was admirable. In all, a program which deserved the applause it won from the audience of good size. If, however, the technical details of performance could be more carefully worked out, the work of the quartet would be still more enjoyable. G. M. S.

Martha Graham in Boston

MARTHA GRAHAM, First Lady of the modern American dance, who is giving a solo recital at the Repertory Theater tomorrow evening, will speak tonight at the Pauline Chellis Studio on "The Dance as an Art and Its Relation to the Theater." It is said that she is a dynamic speaker. At any rate, what she has to say should prove a helpful initiation into the mysteries, primitive and otherwise, of the forthcoming recital.

Miss Graham last appeared in Boston in April, 1932, at Jordan Hall. At that time she brought her group. In the main, the audience found the program pretty stark and severe. But dance, like time, marches on. As does the public—and Martha Graham. Most of the things she did in those faraway days she now considers she has outgrown. Even the once baffling "Dithyrambic," which is still a fine composition, she has temporarily at least set aside.

Two compositions new this season—"Formal Dance" (music by David Diamond) and "Imperial Gesture" (Lehman Engel)—will be included in the Boston recital. Among other dances of importance in her repertory, to be given in Boston, are "Lamentation" (Kodaly) "Sarabande" (Engel) and the splendid and stirring "Frontier" (Louis Horst).

The public is becoming, if not exactly inured, at least somewhat more receptive to the ways of the moderns. Martha Graham's Boston visit, which marks the beginning of a transcontinental tour, is an occasion not to be ignored. M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

"The Ghost Train" will be revived by Mary Young at the Copley beginning tomorrow evening.

At the Plymouth, "Three Men on a Horse" has entered its fourteenth week.

William Gillette will bring his revival of "Three Wise Fools" to the Shubert next Monday evening.

George M. Cohan's new play, "Dear Old Darling," will be presented at the Colonial for two weeks beginning Feb. 17.

In Revival

Mary Young
Who Will Have a Role in "The Ghost Train," Which Will Be Presented Once More at the Copley, Beginning Tomorrow Evening

Tugwell Sees Gain In Federal Housing

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 4 (AP)—Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Resettlement Administrator, said, on Feb. 2 that the persistent refusal of private industry to meet the problem of lower housing costs "may force the Government to enter this field on a very wide scale."

Dr. Tugwell spoke at a dinner of the Ohio Regional Planning Board. The administrator confined his remarks entirely to a discussion of suburban housing. One of the Administration's four major suburban housing projects will be located near Cincinnati.

"The Government has waited patiently for private industry to manifest some real interest in the creation of low-cost homes," Mr. Tugwell said. "Up to now, almost no progress has been made in this field. I am told by people who know about materials and about new processes in industry that it is possible to make a house which can be sold for a price which is within the means of those whose incomes are less than $1200 a year. . . .

"If we are to have an unsubsidized industry which will be effective in high standard rehousing," Tugwell continued, "either wages have got to go up or costs have got to come down. . . .

"If private industry persists in its refusal to exploit the possibilities which are clearly there, the pressure of public opinion may force the Government to enter this field on a very wide scale."

School for 70 Miners Brings 922 Applicants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRANTS PASS, Ore.—The Oregon State Board of Vocational Industry, recognizing that Grants Pass is the center of a thriving mining industry, decided to further the industry by establishing a vocational school at this point. Allotment of funds for a six months' period, approximating $350 each for 70 students, by the board was followed by a WPA allotment of $25,728.

On Jan. 10 the board was forced to order the application list closed, when 922 persons instead of 70 had enrolled for the course. This added enrollment brought the proposed allocation per student down from $350 to $35.

Arizona Valley Awaits Settling by 100 Families

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASA GRANDE, Ariz.—Options have been taken by the Resettlement Administration on 4000 acres in Casa Grande Valley where it is planned to place 100 Arizona families. An allotment of $6000 to cover preliminary expenses and approval of the project by Mr. Walter E. Packard, lead observers here to believe it will go through.

The land is widely scattered, being irrigated from Coolidge Dam on the Gila River. Two types of settlers will gain preference; one is families of farm experience in mining camps or other "stranded" communities; the other is young farmers who want to stay on the soil but have not the financing to buy without aid.

Germany Ranks Fourth in Output Of Automobiles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany's automobile production rose to record heights during 1935. More than 210,000 automobiles—174,000 private, and 37,000 commercial vehicles—were produced, according to recent statistics of the Institute of Business Research.

This country now takes fourth place among the world's automobile producers, and has more than quadrupled its 1932 output. The private demand for automobiles, great though it has been in comparison with that for the years 1929-32, has, however, been less responsible for the improvement than the heavy order placed by the State for mechanization of the armed forces and general rearmament.

German automobile exports for 1935 are also expected to reach the record value of 60,000,000 reichsmarks, or $24,000,000. But in quoting this figure, it should also be added that these exports are made at the heavy loss of 400 reichsmarks and more, per vehicle.

There are in Germany today 810,000 private, and 214,000 commercial automobiles, and 1,100,000 motorcycles. So much have conditions changed during the past few years in the motorcycle trade that now it is seldom that one sees any except those of German make.

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WE ALWAYS have time enough, if we will but use it aright.—GOETHE.

Daily Features

ONE never loses by believing the best.—GEORGE MEREDITH

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

How the Snowman Grew

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BENJAMIN BUMPLEPEG, Junior, was rolling a snowball. He had on his red woolen sweater, his red woolen mittens, his red woolen cap, and his big rubber boots that came up almost to his middle so that he could wade quite deep without danger that the beautiful

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Hurrah!" Shouted Benjamin

snow would get inside his rubber boots where even the most beautiful snow doesn't belong.

It had been a small snowball when it started, though it was made of all the snow he could hold between his red woolen mittens, but the more he rolled it the bigger it grew.

"If I kept on rolling this snowball long enough," said Benjamin Bumplepeg to himself, "I guess it would be bigger than the house."

Now while Benjamin Bumplepeg, Junior, was rolling this snowball, Theodore Turveytop, who lived just across the street, was talking to Miss Bridget Montgomery, who cooked for the Turveytop family.

"Do you think, Bridget," said Theodore Turveytop, "that I could have two coals from the coal hod if I promise to bring them back when the snow melts?"

"Two coals from the coal hod!" said Miss Montgomery. "Now whatever do you want with two coals from the coal hod, Master Theodore."

"Benjamin Bumplepeg, Charles Candlewick, Bertram Breadtoaster and I," said Theodore Turveytop, "are going to make a snowman. And we need two coals from the coal hod for his bright black eyes. But when the snowman has melted away I will bring back the coals and they will be as good as ever to burn in the stove."

"I dare say we can spare two coals," said Miss Montgomery. "But be sure you remember to bring both of them back."

So Theodore Turveytop, who already had on his yellow sweater, his yellow mittens, his yellow woolen cap, and his big rubber boots, picked out two good lumps of coal and hurried across the street to where Benjamin Bumplepeg was rolling his snowball.

Right on his heels came Bertram Breadtoaster and Charles Candlewick, who lived on either side of him. Bertram Breadtoaster had on his blue sweater, his blue mittens and his blue woolen cap. Charles Candlewick had on his green sweater, his green mittens, and his green woolen cap, and they both had on their big rubber boots.

"I've got his eyes, Bumplepeg," said Theodore Turveytop.

"I've got my snow shovel to dig him a place to stand up, Bumplepeg," said Bertram Breadtoaster.

"I've got my grandfather's old high hat to put on his head, Bumplepeg," said Charles Candlewick. "My mother says she doesn't think it would be of any use to the Salvation Army."

"Good for you, Turveytop, Candlewick, and Breadtoaster," said Benjamin Bumplepeg heartily. "I've rolled him a body and started his head. Shovel away, Breadtoaster, shovel away. What we need next are his arms and legs, Candlewick and Turveytop."

Charles Candlewick and Theodore Turveytop made the snowman's arms and legs. Benjamin Bumplepeg finished rolling the snowman's head and gave him a handsome snow-nose and two bright black eyes and put Candlewick's grandfather's high hat on him, and put his head on his body where a snowman's head ought to be. And then Benjamin Bumplepeg, Charles Candlewick, Theodore Turveytop, and Bertram Breadtoaster all together lifted up the snowman's body and stood it on the snowman's two sturdy legs.

"Hurrah for us!" shouted Benjamin Bumplepeg, while Charles Candlewick, Theodore Turveytop, and Bertram Breadtoaster ran across the yard to see how the snowman looked from the other side.

Time

KNOW the true value of time. Snatch, seize, and enjoy every moment of it. No idleness, no laziness, no procrastination; never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.—*Earl of Chesterfield.*

In Lighter Vein

Knife Cleaner

They were having a busy day making and boiling plum puddings.

"Mary," said the mistress, "just go and see if that large pudding is cooked. Stick a knife in it and see if it comes out clean."

In a few minutes Mary returned. "The knife came out wonderfully clean, mam," she said, smiling, "so OI've stuck all the other knives in it."

A Limit

A new minister was about to preach his first sermon in a Scottish church. The beadle asked him: "Are you a 'paper' minister?"

The clergyman replied that he usually read his discourse.

"Oh, that's a' richt, then. When a mon has a paper, we ken that he'll end where the paper ends."

Ambition

"We must go to Stratford," an American on a visit to England said to his wife.

"What's the use of that?" asked she. "We can buy Stratford postcards in London."

"My dear, one travels for something more than to send post cards. I want to write my name on Shakespeare's tomb!"

The Rooster

A small boy visiting in the country was asked to keep the fowls out of the vegetable garden.

"Did any of the fowls get in, dear?" he was asked.

"Yes, auntie," he replied, "the one with the meat on its head."

Ah! Mystery

The famous detective arrived at the scene of the crime.

"Gracious," he said, "this is more serious than I thought. This window has been broken on both sides."—*Pearson's.*

Nothing to Brag About

"Does this village boast of a choral society?" inquired the new resident.

"Well," said the postmaster, "I can't just say that we boast of it. We just suffer in silence."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Now It Can Be Told

"How far is up?"

"As far as down is from the middle."

Perfect Chesterfield

"I desire no remuneration for this poem," said the office visitor. "I merely submit it as a compliment."

"Then, my dear sir, allow me to return the compliment," replied the editor with true journalistic courtesy.—*Hardware World.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Door to Door With Sausage

THE housewife opens her door so many times a week to earnest peddlers who have notions to sell that she cannot buy from them all. There is a limit to the number of razor blades, packets of pins, etc., that any household can use! Others come with objects of little use, and often priced too high. No matter how helpful she wants to be, the housewife finds she cannot continually buy.

What a pleasant relief, then, to have a boy of about 19, out of work for a long time, come by to announce that he will serve the neighborhood twice a week from his freshly stocked, reasonably priced pork sausage, liver sausage, boxed cheeses and bottles of horseradish, relish, mustard, and ground, pickled onions. The bottled goods sell for 10 cents, as do the packages of cheese, while the sausages are 15 cents—the same prices as at the market.

Here are items often forgotten when one is doing the weekly shopping—items which help to make up a quick lunch. Is there any wonder that he is often sold out before reaching the end of his route? The packing house which furnishes the food pays him a daily salary and a commission. The idea could be used independently, however, as this type of goods can be bought at a discount by anyone who wishes to become a merchant.—Mrs. E. S. S.

Watchful Waiting

Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Augusta Zachary, San Francisco

A Smiling Sitter

Lines About Leaders – III

By a Staff Artist

Abraham Lincoln

ABRAHAM LINCOLN won the title of Great Emancipator.
He issued one of the great documents of history.
He is the central figure in the history of the United States.
His father and mother had pioneered into the Middle West.
The child was born in a cabin in Kentucky on Feb. 12, 1809.
For many years he wore rough clothes and slept on leaves.
But he grew up loving the beautiful life of the open country.
He was seven when a man started a school in the neighborhood.
Little Abe craved for learning; his alertness burst forth:
One day the word "defied" had to be spelled aloud in class.
The girl whose turn it was began: "d—e—f—" and hesitated.
Abe pointed to his eye, she took the hint and was saved.

BUT to the boy's distress, schooldays soon came to an end.
He had to chop more wood and to handle more hay.
On Sundays he tramped many miles to find a book to read.
He was 17 when he had his first glimpse of the social world:
He attended the trial of a man and heard a speech at court.
From that time on, he practiced speech-making by himself.
At 18 he built a raft and took some products down the river.
A call came for volunteers to repel Indians; he enlisted.
His interesting tales enchanted the men by the campfire.
But when they urged him to drink liquor he always refused.
At New Orleans, Lincoln witnessed the horrors of slavery.
If ever a chance comes I will hit it hard, he declared.
He was ignorant of land-surveying when he was offered such work.
However, he went at it with a book, a compass, and a chain.

LINCOLN encountered a great many disappointments at times.
But he regarded failures as stepping-stones to success.
He believed that opportunities came to those ready for them:
He worked more, he improved himself, and they did come.
As he knew the country well, he was appointed a postmaster.
When he completed the study of law he was admitted to the Bar
And a few years later he was elected a member of Congress.
The question of slavery had now become more and more acute
Seven million persons denied that "all men are created equal."
Furthermore, they insisted on their right to leave the Union:
We can't go out of the Union, and you shan't, said Abraham.
Then life gave him the occasion to fulfill his one dream.

IN 1860 he found himself President of the United States.
And in 1862 he issued his "Emancipation Proclamation."
This document gave freedom to nearly four million persons.
Lincoln could not save the nation from the sufferings of war
However, when it came to a close he had kept his promise.
Slavery was definitely abolished and the Union was saved.
In 1864 the country elected him President a second time.
But a few months later, an assassin shot the beloved hero.
Probably no single bullet ever wounded so many hearts.
Lincoln has left these immortal words for all: *Let us highly resolve that . . . government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.*

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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Thank-you" letter (W. V. P.)—The correspondent writes:

In thanking the Japanese Chamber of Commerce for a gift of a box of oranges to each matron, we wrote a "thank-you" letter, beginning as follows:

"We enjoyed, and appreciated very much, your Christmas gift of Japanese oranges, and wish to thank you. . . ."

Is the punctuation correct? And are there any other comments?

The letter clearly expresses the appreciation of the recipients, and that is the principal function of such a missive. However, from the standpoint of good usage, it is a bit generous with commas and adverbs, and rather grudging in pronouns. We should prefer:

We enjoyed and appreciated your Christmas gift of Japanese oranges, and we wish to thank you. . . .

"Appreciate very much" is common enough; but the addition of a modifying word of degree to "appreciate," which means "to set a high, or the right, value on," is rather like gilding the lily. Incidentally, the second clause of the compound sentence sounds better with its subject expressed.

Of course, there are experts in letter writing who insist that letters beginning with "I" or "we" show little or no resourcefulness. They might suggest:

The Japanese oranges which you sent to us have been enjoyed, and we wish to thank you for this expression of kindness. . . .

Your kindness in sending a box of Japanese oranges to each of us was appreciated, and we wish to thank you for remembering us in this way at Christmas. . . .

There is also the spontaneous, informal type of letter:

If you had happened in shortly after the boxes of Japanese oranges reached us, and had heard our expressions of appreciation and seen our enjoyment, you would have needed no poor letter from us to thank you for your Christmas gift. . . .

Choice of expressions (W. V. P.)—The correspondent asks which of the following statements is the better:

1. Miss J— left the baggage room with the impression that we would not inspect her things.

2. When Miss J—— left the baggage room, it was with the impression that her baggage would not be inspected by us.

The first statement is subject to some ambiguity. The door is not shut against the supposition that the workers in the baggage room were left with the impression.

The second is clear enough, although it is a trifle awkward.

The information might be given as follows:

Assuming that we would not inspect her things, Miss J—— left the baggage room.

Miss J——, assuming that we would not inspect her things, left the baggage room.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Appeal

Question: If a president rules a recommendation of the board out of order before the meeting has adopted or discussed it, and, when objection is raised, is unable to quote a rule or bylaw to support his ruling, may he take a vote of the meeting to legalize his action?

Answer: This is, in effect, an appeal from a decision by the chair, although the question does not state that the objection was seconded. If a ruling by the chair is not contrary to a bylaw, a majority vote, in fact a tie vote, will sustain the decision of the chair in case of an appeal. The fundamental to remember is that the final power is vested in the body.

Basketful of Mischief

Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by J. N. Hastings, Los Angeles

How Can I Carry Them in That?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Accepting Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Terre Haute, Ind.

SOME time ago, a woman who is a lover of cats noticed a strange, half-grown cat in her back yard. Every stray cat which comes to her home is fed and cared for until a good home can be found for it; but this cat was so wild and frightened that it ran and hid at the merest hint of approach.

Nothing daunted, the woman placed food in the back yard, fully expecting the cat to make up and be friendly within a few days. But days, weeks, and months went by—and still the cat ran from all friendly overtures. She was coaxed; she was talked to in a soothing tone; other cats were picked up and petted in her presence to show her she need have no fear; but she absolutely refused to accept the love and care that was offered her. She is still an alley cat, sleeping wherever she can find a place to crawl into. She has a cold, hungry, forsaken look all the time.

A short time ago another cat came into the yard of this same woman. She, too, was frightened and wild. But after a day or two of being fed and talked to, she timidly approached her benefactor and rubbed against her ankles, arching her back, and purring her gratitude for the food which had been given her. As time went on she grew more confident; she gratefully accepted the loving care which was offered her, and went in and out among the members of the family, with perfect faith in their love and protection. When her kittens arrived, she unquestioningly accepted the bed which was prepared for her in a large basket. Her eyes are clear and bright; she has a sleek, well-cared-for look; and she seems to revel in the warmth of affectionate tenderness which is lavished upon her.

Some of the neighbors see in these two cats examples of human beings, some of whom refuse to accept the love and protection of the Father, preferring to follow their own will, living a cold, unloved, and unlovely life; while others place themselves in His hands, having complete faith in His infinite wisdom, and basking in the warm, rich blessings that are their daily portion.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLS

Old Testament

No. 64

E. Period of Kings From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

IV From Assyrian Captivity of Samaria to Babylonian Captivity of Judah (continued).

Manasseh

Fourteenth king of Judah; son of Hezekiah and Hephzibah; began to reign at the age of 12; reigned 55 years in Jerusalem, II Ki. 21:1; II Chr. 33:1

Did what was evil; idolatry; witchcraft; moral degradation, II Ki. 21:2-9; II Chr. 33:2-10

Jehovah's message concerning Manasseh's idolatry, II Ki. 21:10-15

Manasseh's captivity by Assyria, carried to Babylon; his prayer and restoration; reformation, II Chr. 33:11-19

(According to tradition, the prophet Isaiah died during the first part of the reign of Manasseh)

Died; Amon his son succeeded, II Ki. 21:18; II Chr. 33:20

Amon

Fifteenth king of Judah; son of Manasseh and Mashullemeth; began to reign at the age of 22, reigned two years, II Ki. 21:19; II Chr. 33:21

Did evil; idolatrous, II Ki. 21:20-22; II Chr. 33:22-23

Slain by his own servants; buried in his sepulchre in the garden of Uzza; succeeded by his son Josiah, II Ki. 21:23-24; II Chr. 33:24-25

Josiah

Sixteenth king of Judah; son of Amon and Jedidah; crowned by the people at the age of eight years; reigned 31 years, II Ki. 22:1; II Chr. 34:1

Prophesied, I Ki. 13:2

Did that which was right, II Ki. 22:2; II Chr. 34:2

From the twelfth to the eighteenth years of his reign he destroyed high places and all outward signs and relics of idolatry

At his eighteenth year the temple was restored under a special commission; Hilkiah the priest found the Book of the Law; it was read and interpreted by Huldah the prophetess, II Ki. 22:3-20; 23:1-2; II Chr. 34:4-30

Purged the land and the temple of idolatry, II Ki. 23:4-16, 24; II Chr. 34:3-7; 35:3-5

Renewed the Passover, II Ki. 23:21-23; II Chr. 35:1, 6-19

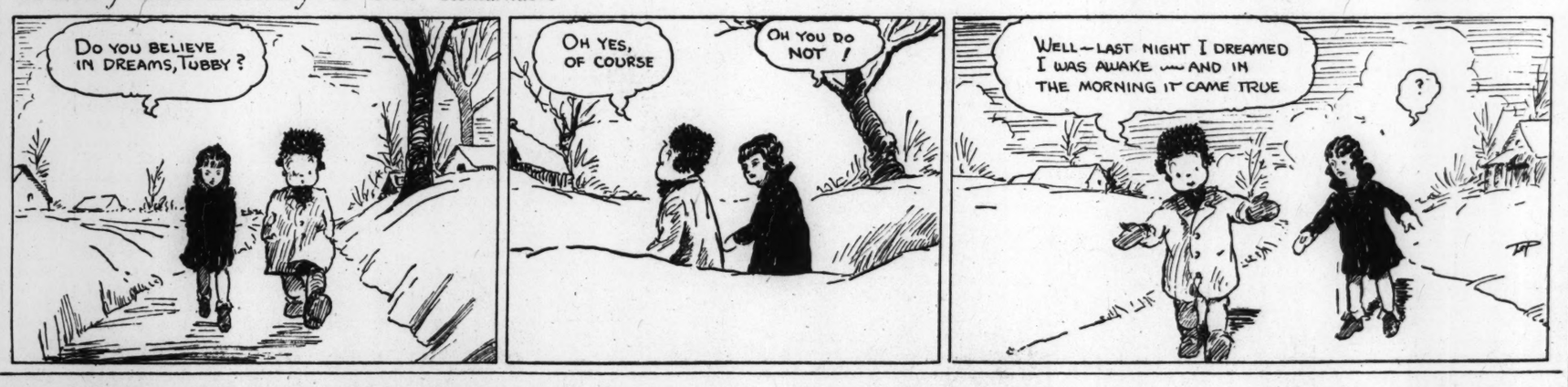
Pharaoh-necho, king of Egypt, enters into combat with Josiah and mortally wounded him at Megiddo, II Ki. 24:28-30; II Chr. 35:20-27

His unworthy son Jehoahaz succeeded him, II Ki. 24:31

(To Be Continued Daily)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Remarkable*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Bell Wins the Battle*

By CARMACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Playing Monopoly

SOME thousands of persons in the United States these last few weeks have been playing what a current magazine describes as "a parlor pastime generally calculated to appeal to the baldest acquisitive instincts." The object is to acquire the major portion of the limited space on the board and drive fellow players into bankruptcy by charging them extortionate rents for occupying it.

The player who thus eliminates all the others and corners the visible wealth of the community is presumed to have won. Maybe we ought to leave it at that. But after the story has ended with "and they lived happily ever after," small boys have an annoying habit of asking, "What happened then?" In this instance, perhaps, we are a small boy.

At any rate the world has had repeated examples of "what happens then." One of them occurred in the United States in 1929, and while monopoly cannot be blamed as the only cause of business cycles and depressions it has had a part in them throughout economic history. For stagnation and stoppage is the result when, as the situation in the current game is described, the "winner" is left with "all the assets and no customers."

The "winner" may be an individual, a company, a group, an industry, a craft, a class or a country. Presumably if the debtor laws are severe enough, the successful monopolist may put the rest of the community under serfdom to support him in ease as the fruit of his economic victory. But if he attempts this he is likely to find himself menaced or dispossessed by some sort of political revolt.

If such pastimes were confined to evenings in the parlor and to the use of stage money they might be passed over as merely family fun. But unfortunately the game is played in grim earnest and with people's happiness at stake in too large a portion of the everyday economic —and political—world. Too large a portion, because any place at all is too much space to give to this selfish tendency of the human mind. And the present worship of recovery in the United States induces a disposition to condone it in business.

Analyzed down to elementals, the desire for monopoly is a desire for self-aggrandizement and satisfaction of creature wants at the expense of others. It crops up when an individual or group endeavors to use wealth or position to freeze out legitimate competitors from an ordinary line of activity supplying human wants. It appears when an organization uses its advantage of control over production to obtain a higher than necessary price by restricting output. It shows up in another form when a political party or clique tries to persuade the people that it is the sole repository of wisdom and public interest and holds exclusive claim to their fealty.

Whether manifested in the economic or political form, the key characteristics of monopoly are limitation and domination. The overweening business magnate tries to shut the doors of opportunity to others and collect an increased tribute for a decreased service. The political adventurer seeks to impose his mold on millions and make them pay for it.

Much of the abuse arises from treating business and politics as a game with power and fame as the prizes instead of as constructive activities with service as their chief purpose. The remedies lie only partly in legislation. Antitrust laws should be revived, but the line between monopoly and the legitimate rewards of merit is not easy to draw in law or administration. The power to prevent abuse lies in individual and social conscience.

Every individual should have freedom of opportunity unrestricted by economic or political oppression. Senator William E. Borah well said in a recent address: "If we are going to preserve our political liberty we must also be prepared to preserve our economic freedom."

A Game Loser

JOHN L. LEWIS, president of the United Mine Workers and leader of the movement for the industrial-type instead of the craft union in American labor, won an overwhelming victory in his own organization Monday when the miners rejected the appeal of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to avoid a breach with the rest of the labor movement as represented by a majority of the federation.

However, to a disinterested observer it must appear that Mr. Green, notwithstanding the weaknesses of the case he was obliged to present, acquitted himself in nobler light than his adversaries. His courage in entering a convention so packed against himself was admirable. The pathos of his plea to old comrades in arms could not fail to elicit sympathy despite the tone of compulsion which does not come naturally to Mr. Green.

Mr. Lewis, on the other hand, showed himself a master of the dramatic, a powerful, resolute and resourceful antagonist. But considering that he knew he had the federation president in heavily hostile territory, his maneuvering of an immediate and humiliating response seems much less than generous or sportsmanlike to a man who has repeatedly stood beside him and who has given to labor a sense of conciliation which it now sorely needs.

The issue between craft unionism and vertical or industrial unionism undoubtedly will be fought out along hard-bitten lines. But no friend of good industrial relations can wish to see American labor deeply or permanently sundered by it.

"Secrets" of Neutrality

IT IS indeed a curious reading of pending American neutrality legislation which has led to one interpretation of it as a "curious blend of homicidal and suicidal mania." The plans to legislate the United States out of future wars have their weaknesses, but those weaknesses do not appear to lie in the powers which they grant to the President. They allow the President to lay embargoes against war products in the event of foreign war, but those embargoes must be impartial, cutting trade off from all belligerents alike.

However, the authority who has just declared such plans "suicidal"—and he is no less eminent an authority than John Bassett Moore—points to the danger of being dragged into war as lying in these provisions to restrict trade impartially. If Senator Hiram Johnson has been correctly quoted by the press, and if he in turn has correctly represented Mr. Moore's views, his opinion is that the administration bill is conceived to allow co-operation with the League of Nations. (A few days ago, it will be remembered, Felix Morley, editor of the Washington Post, showed how the administration plan would "block" co-operation with the League.)

Mr. Moore appears to feel that refusal to trade with belligerents, by leaving the weaker belligerent at the mercy of the stronger, violates neutrality. It amounts, he says, to "forcible subjection of the weak belligerent to the strong." But does not war trade, if impartially carried on, do the same, usually making the strong belligerent stronger still? The United States' present war-trade policy makes it the economic ally of Italy, not of Ethiopia.

Another opinion of Mr. Moore's might well be examined. He apparently would brand as fallacious the widely held belief that America got into the World War by protecting its trade. Mr. Moore is quoted as saying it was by "taking the position that armed belligerent merchantmen were to be considered as peaceful vessels" that the United States put its foot in the fray, not through trade. Why did the United States take that position? Was it not because American goods were being carried in those armed merchantmen? Or did the United States have an altruistic interest in "belligerent" merchantmen?

One of the most "curious blends" now noticeable in American thought is that which some isolationists advertise. This blend insists on keeping America out of Europe whenever the question is one of co-operating to establish world peace, but insists on America's going into Europe whenever the question is one of war profits. This "blend" seems curiously apparent in the views with which Mr. Moore has been publicly credited by Senator Johnson after a supposedly secret hearing.

Airships Again!

THE dirigible has poked its mammoth nose into the aeronautical picture once more. A committee of scientific specialists, headed by Dr. William F. Durand, professor emeritus of mechanical engineering at Stanford University, recommends that the United States Government continue its experimentation in this hard-beset realm of aviation.

To those who felt that the final chapter in dirigible flying was scrawled in the unfinished log of the naval airship Macon, the committee's report comes as a surprise. It had appeared the navy was through with dirigibles when it turned over its airship base at Sunnyvale, Calif., to the army. All along the line, the feeling seemed quite general that three overwhelming disasters was reason enough for nailing a "to let" sign on the hangar doors.

The committee's report brings the navy up short on its cable. Will it venture aloft once more in something lighter than air? The chances are that it will. A lot of technological notions have sifted out of laboratory and wardroom discussions since the Macon fell into the sea. One idea in particular, that of applying the suspension bridge theory in the dirigible structure to offset terrific stresses set up by line squalls, has captured a big following.

Caution is the word. That is the keynote sounded by the navy's advisory board. That is why it proposes that the next dirigible be used as "a flying laboratory or flying training ship," rather than ranging at sea as a regular unit of the scouting force. The care with which the Germans nurse the Graf Zeppelin—keeping her on the south Atlantic route when the greater demand for her services is on the more direct north Atlantic course—emphasizes the restrictions that weather conditions impose on airships. It is well to weigh carefully the risks dirigibles involve. It takes a large crew to man an airship. What this means in the event of disaster has been proved. Nearly two entire "schools" of naval airship specialists were lost in the Shenandoah and Akron mishaps. Perhaps dirigibles designed for experimental purposes could be built on a smaller scale. It would be more economical. What is more important, the navy would not be forced to lay such a heavy human risk on the balance of progress.

A Film Symposium

Book News of the Day

TWENTY persons of varying prominence in their several fields of activity discuss screen entertainment in THE MOVIES ON TRIAL, edited and compiled by William J. Perlman (New York: Macmillan, $2.50). So wide is their range of opinion that the individual ramifications of their arguments must be left for their readers to follow. Of general interest in this place are the points upon which there is a considerable proportion of agreement.

Edward G. Robinson, the film actor, would like to see studios cut the number of their feature pictures down two thirds, as a means of eliminating the poor stories that must be used to fill up heavy production schedules. That would seem to be possible only if the companies agreed not to sell films to theaters that showed more than one full-length picture on a program. Just now the tendency in many places is to offer as further inducement to attendance at double bills on dull evenings so-called bank night lotteries with $50 in cash prizes.

Don Marquis thinks there is insufficient understanding of story values among film executives. William Lyon Phelps lists standard works of fiction out of the past which he would like to see filmed. William Allen White hopes to see in all the chief towns and cities theaters in which only "the more intelligent" films should be shown. Almost any film executive will tell you that he believes the business will have to come to the basis of theaters for graded tastes at no distant day. In New York City that condition already exists, with the big studios selling their "B" and "C" films away from their own first-run theaters.

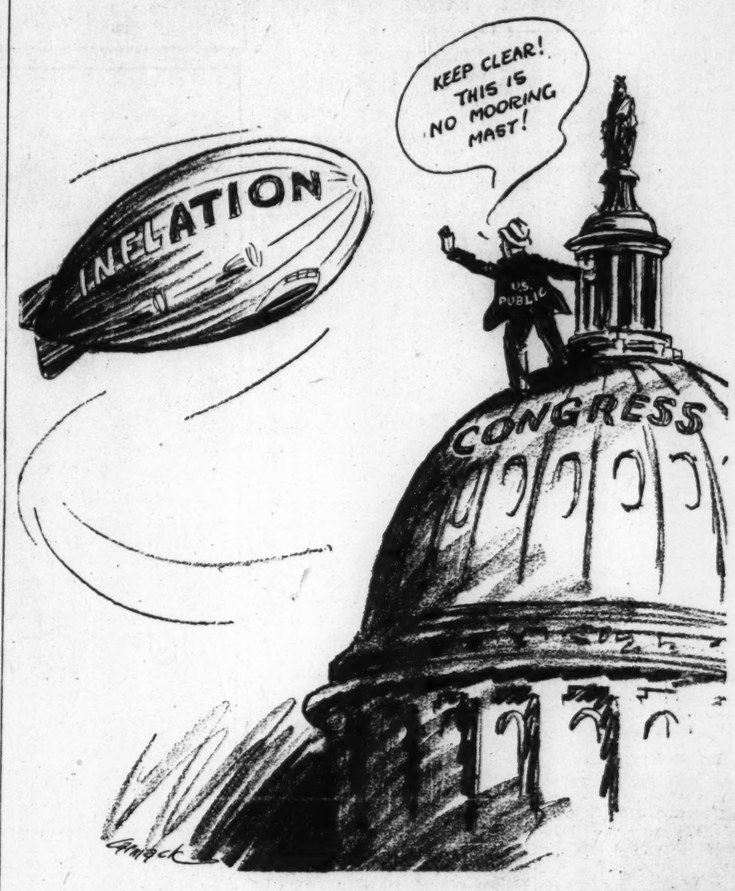
In smaller cities the public is usually thrown upon its own resources when it comes to making a discriminating choice. It is the failure of many theatergoers to inform themselves as to the nature of pictures that is one considerable reason for the existence of poor pictures. Still worse is the carelessness of those parents who permit children to attend the movies at random.

Several welfare workers ask why the films are not oftener considered as part of the general problem that includes bad home influences and sensational newspapers, both of which, they declare, contribute more to juvenile delinquency than the movies.

Upton Sinclair describes how the film industry swayed the vote against him in 1934 in his campaign for Governor of California. Several writers wish to see the motion pictures taken over and administered for entertainment ends that would consider first their cultural possibilities, but they outline no plan for doing this under the present order. They would substitute social values for the profit motive. Nearly all agree that a considerable number of present-day films have cultural worth as mass entertainment.

E. C. S.

Still Looking For a Place to Land



Comradeship–Third Class

BELGRADE

THE travel books say you'd better not ride third class east of Belgrade. And maybe they're right—for comfort's sake. Because on this route coupés are full of villagers with uncouth baggage, sticky food and peasant exuberance. Chickens sometimes flop about your feet, honey may ooze out of big tin cans onto your trouser legs, water occasionally drips down from jugs and bottles upon your head, and restless babies scatter all sorts of crumbs in your lap.

But still everybody is very friendly and you soon feel so much at home that as you come to the various stations along the way you find yourself helping pass chickens, saddle bags, babies and honey through the window to the appreciative relatives of your fellow passengers, as they struggle to get out at the car doors.

In this traveling game I am usually more agile than my neighbors, because less encumbered by baggage. I have only two suitcases, a portfolio, a typewriter, and a blanket roll, but no chickens, jugs, water gourds, kerosene cans, clothes baskets, or mattresses.

On a recent occasion into our coupé—my wife was with me—streamed six happy villagers. At first we were not very friendly, for we were struggling to see who would succeed in putting his baggage on top of whose. At that moment we were all competitors, fighting for the survival of the fittest. But after we had finally deposited our luggage about our feet, and in the rack above our heads, we became members of a common family and began to look each other over with a great deal of good will and friendly anticipation.

* * *

Next to me was a very fat man wearing nickel-framed glasses and extremely thick homespun clothes. He asked to wear my gold-rimmed glasses for a change, and his neighbors accused him of trying to be "hifalutin." We all razzed him quite vociferously, which he enjoyed. He showed that he was accustomed to being the center of attention. As a matter of fact he was intelligent and well-informed. He was a village merchant and coffee-house keeper and told me the very latest news about Haile Selassie, Minister Eden, Prince Starhemberg, and the price of hogs.

But he was not the hero of our coupé. That was his neighbor, Svetozar Kraliitch. He acted as our host and entertainer. He was 105 per cent Serbian. He had served eighteen years in the army, and constantly reminded us of it. He had a typical Serbian cap, high-toed Serbian moccasins, wide, homespun Serbian breeches, and handmade Serbian saddlebags. He was lean and gaunt, with yellowish gray hair and stringy yellow moustaches. His hands were hard and gnarled, his face unshaven; he was a railroad man, a patriot, and a patriarch.

He was returning from a five days' trip to Zagreb, the chief city of Croatia, where he had gone with his wife to take their soldier son some homemade sweets. It was his first direct contact with the Croatians. He certainly did not like them. He expressed his opinions so vehemently that his wife reminded him he was a servant of the state and had better keep such opinions to himself. He answered that he had served eighteen years in the army, that he had created Yugoslavia, that he had liberated the Croatians from Austria, and that he had a right to express his opinions.

* * *

After he had settled the Croatian problem he remembered his more urgent duties as a hospitable Serb, and pulling a huge demijohn from one of his saddlebags, passed it around, until it reached my wife, who as graciously as possible refused.

Svetozar was distressed. Eighteen years he had been a soldier, but had found no such opponent as this. He said she wounded his heart. He pleaded with her, saying in an appealing way, "Please, please," for he could not pronounce "p."

But my lady, worthy of her Paola, Kansas, remained adamant.

But Svetozar was not to be defeated. Suddenly he drew a basket from beneath the seat, pulled out a handful of walnuts and handed them to the lady. She assured him of her gratitude and after I had cracked them for her, ate them noisily enough to convince the most skeptical of her appreciation.

Svetozar beamed. "May they be sweet to you!" he exclaimed.

"May your kindness be returned," the lady answered.

And then the train reached our host's station. He and his wife shook hands with everybody and we handed them the baggage from the window. Piles of it.

R. H. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Fading Party Traditions

By Frank L. Perrin

LET it be observed that in the caption hereof the word "tradition" is used deliberately and advisedly. By no stretch of the imagination, or cunning distortion, should it be assumed that "loyalty" was the term intended. I do not believe that even under stress of the confusions that have arisen since the political campaign of 1932, those who four years ago made up the rank and file of the two major party divisions in the United States have deliberately and finally turned their backs upon the parties of their choice. A realignment of the scattered forces and a counting of noses probably would show only a slight change in the actual balance of voting strength since the last preceding national election in 1928.

Now this is not an optimistic view of what, to many of the commanding generals of the Republican Party as it is appraised today, may seem a desperate and unpromising condition within the camp. The situation as they see and analyze it is not pleasant or encouraging. It is difficult for them to realize that the code of tactics so long in use, and in the observance of which recruits have been schooled and trained since a shrine was set up to special privilege and the unrestrained enjoyment of individual initiative and control, has been revised and the order of march altered.

* * *

What is true in respect to Republican Party policies and traditions is equally true of the opposing party. No one should longer labor under the misapprehension that all those who have profited by protected industrial processes and investments are the children, natural or adopted, of the Republican Party. And no one should be deceived by the oft-reiterated promise that only in the Democratic Party ranks, from the high command to the inconspicuous private, are to be found those anxious, because of their unselfishness and their broad charity, to establish a new and more enlightened order of democratic government.

It is these persistent and threadbare traditions that are fading. Promises freely given have too often been broken. Political party platforms, like the one referred to by former Governor Smith in his Liberty League address a fortnight ago, have served only as a means of reaching positions of authority.

But, after all, those who now insist that they have been misled by promises made only to be broken must agree, if they are generous enough to admit it, that they were, as a matter of fact, self-deceived. History has simply indulged in the favorite pastime of repeating itself. Republican camp followers in the campaign of 1908 were as grievously disappointed. The pendulum swung back in 1912, just as far and as decisively as it swung back in 1896, near the close of Grover Cleveland's second term as President, or in 1884, in the year of Cleveland's first election.

* * *

As today's situation is viewed in the light of political history as it has been recorded since the historic contest of 1876, it may be assumed that the unrest now so apparent is simply a manifestation of that periodic overturning or shifting of allegiances so often observed in the past. But I am inclined to the gratifying conclusion that the present stirring of the waters is much more significant even than that in 1932. The conviction persists, unless all reliable indications are misread and misinterpreted, that something more than a mere change is to be demanded, something more than a mere swapping of horses in midstream.

Party traditions, as they have been accepted in the past, have been shattered and scrapped. That is as true of one party as another, and it is true of both. In Chicago, according to announcement just made, a new herald of what is defined as a new political freedom has appeared and made its bow. This is a magazine with the title Young Republican inscribed upon its front page. It was Shakespeare, was it not, who asked, perhaps somewhat naïvely, "What's in a name?" But there is significance, even in the title chosen. It indicates, though it does not promise, a departure by the young from the beaten path of tradition, from adherence to a regime not always progressive, and from a leadership too often convicted of insincerity.

But it does not threaten or demand disloyalty to those tenets or articles of faith to which ungrudging adherence may still be given. It opens the door of opportunity to those of any and every political party or faction who see the promise of progress by a strict compliance with those fundamentals which are the basis of popular or democratic government. There can at once be a desertion of traditions and a new affirmation of true loyalty to a common cause.

The Wide Horizon

"The Trojan War Will—"

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

ACCORDING to the program, the play was called: "The Trojan War Will Not Take Place." Nobody was fooled by the word "Trojan," however. Everyone in the audience knew perfectly well what the author meant. We were, of course, all a bit curious about the title, since as everybody knows the Trojan war did take place; but the real reason we were all there—the real reason Jean Giraudoux's play is the most important and successful event of the Paris theatrical season—was the hope of finding out why it is that although nearly everyone is anxious to avoid "the next war," very few people today—certainly very few Frenchmen — dare to assert that it will not take place.

This is the question profoundly troubling the French people—doubtless other nations as well. Not only the theatergoing public of Paris, but the peasants, the small artisans, the factory workers, the little shopkeepers all over France, taken as individuals, are deeply and sincerely desirous of peace and willing to make heavy sacrifices to preserve it. Furthermore, most of these individual counterparts across the Rhine, for instance, are probably just as sincere in their desire for peace. Yet the fear stubbornly persists among these same people that in spite of everything the next war will take place after all.

Why? It is in search of additional clarification, and if possible reassurance, on this point that an audience composed very largely of just such "average Frenchmen" packs Louis Jouvet's little theater night after night.

M. Giraudoux's answer shines clearly through the deliberately thin disguise of Homeric setting and characters. It is not so simple as the explanation offered in Paris a few years ago by a modernized adaptation of Aristophanes' "Peace," which threw the whole blame on the armament manufacturers. Without denying the part played by interested industries, M. Giraudoux takes a more fundamental view.

* * *

"The Trojan war will not take place:" Hector himself, eldest son of King Priam of Troy and commander-in-chief of the army, thus affirms his determination to preserve peace at any cost. The Greeks have sent an imperious ultimatum: restore Helen and make full reparation or fight! Aroused to a hypnotic pitch of national pride by various elderly lyrical patriots, the Trojans are inclined to be bellicose. But Hector, who has just returned home from one victorious but exhausting war which, he has assured his wife Andromache, was a "war to end wars" and would absolutely be the last, is as sincerely pacific as are most of the *anciens combattants* today who have not forgotten the horrors of the World War.

He insists that his younger brother Paris, who carried off King Menelaus' Queen Helen—merely an ancient form, the play suggests, of such potential sources of trouble as are today Austria, Memel, Ethiopia or Alsace-Lorraine—give her up. And he carries his point despite the outraged protests of certain Trojan citizens, especially those too old to fight, who raise the well-known cries of "national honor" and "prestige," and in opposition to the martial predictions of the priesthood, who have their own reasons for preferring war.

When the Greek Ambassadors arrive, Hector with more than Homeric heroism endures personal insults and provocations of every sort, refusing to be swayed from his will for peace. Impressed by his moral courage, Ulysses, the Greek chief, agrees to negotiate.

But at the very moment that peace seems finally assured, the dreaded "frontier incident" occurs. A Greek soldier accompanying Ulysses is killed just as he is about to re-embark, with Helen, for the isles of Greece. Destiny—"the classical term for certain slightly obscure collective forces," explains a note in the program—has intervened. "The Trojan war will take place," Hector despairingly acknowledges as the curtain falls.

* * *

What are the "slightly obscure forces" which defeated the best intentions of peacefully-inclined Greeks and Trojans —which today so deeply disturb peace-loving Frenchmen and Germans, British and Americans? M. Giraudoux makes it apparent that, in his opinion, these fatal forces are the animalistic qualities of mortals, of the human mind.

To symbolize and incorporate these sentiments, the playwright has used mainly old men, clearly intending to stigmatize thereby the human tendency to cling to outworn traditional formulas such as the glorification of war and of physical courage.

Watching the audience—a decidedly "average" audience of French men and women of all classes—one was struck by the thoughtful fervor with which they received and applauded this message. As the curtain fell and the entire house, struggling up out of its deep emotion acclaimed the actors, I could not help feeling that what I had just seen and heard gave a truer and more accurate picture than certain recent political vacillations and contradictions of France's progress toward the realization that only as the rule of physical force is replaced by the reign of law and justice in international affairs can it be safely said "The next great war will not take place."